

# THE HISTORY, HERITAGE, AND HERALDRY OF THE 48TH FIGHTER WING



**Published by the 48th Fighter Wing History Office**

**Revised 10 April 2014**

Approved for public release

## PREFACE

The 48th Fighter Wing has played an invaluable role in the history of the United States Air Force. When the 48th Bombardment Group (Light) originally activated on 15 January 1941, it provided pilot training as a close air support and air interdiction unit. The group and its flying squadrons participated in every major campaign on the Western Front during World War II. The unit changed names three times before inactivation as the 48th Fighter Group on 7 November 1945.

With the onset of the Cold War, the unit was redesignated the 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing in June 1952 and activated on 10 July 1952 at Chaumont Air Base, France. The 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing stood continuous alert with F-84 *Thunderjet* and F-86 *Sabre* jet aircraft, prepared to respond to Communist threats. For their efforts in and contributions to the local area, the wing received the moniker *Statue de la Liberté* (Statue of Liberty Wing). The 48th Fighter Wing is the only US Air Force unit with both a numerical designation and an official name.

When relations between the United States and France soured in the late 1950s, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, along with its newly gained F-100 *Super Sabres*, moved to RAF Lakenheath, England, where members continued to maintain alert duties. The wing transitioned to the F-4 *Phantom II* in 1972 and the F-111 *Aardvark* in 1977, and participated in countless deployments, inspections, and exercises throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Since 1986, the 48th Fighter Wing has clearly shown the power of the US Air Force during numerous operations with its F-111s, F-15C *Eagles*, F-15E *Strike Eagles*, and HH-60 *PAVE Hawks*:

Operation ELDORADO CANYON, the strikes on Libya due to terrorist attacks attributed to the Libyan government.

Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, the war for the liberation of Kuwait from Iraq.

Operation PROVIDE COMFOR, Kurdish humanitarian relief efforts and the enforcement of the northern Iraq no-fly zone.

Operation DENY FLIGHT, the enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia.

Operation NOBLE ANVIL, the air war over Serbia.

Operation NORTHERN WATCH, the enforcement of the no-fly zone over northern Iraq.

Operation SOUTHERN WATCH, the enforcement of the no-fly zone over southern Iraq.

Operations ENDURING FREEDOM/IRAQI FREEDOM, the current fronts in the ongoing overseas contingency operations.

Operations ODYSSEY DAWN/UNIFIED PROTECTOR, the operations to enforce a no-fly zone in Libya.

On 25 September 2002, the wing completed a transformation based on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's Combat Wing Organization. Some of the changes included consolidation of all maintenance functions in the 48th Maintenance Group that were previously part of the 48th Operations Group. The transformation also affected the 48th Support Group, redesignated the 48th Mission Support Group, when the wing's supply, transportation, and plans activities combined to form the 48th Logistics Readiness Squadron. The 48th Contracting Squadron also became a part of the 48th Mission Support Group in 1993.

On 1 October 2004, the wing gained an additional group. The 85th Group remained geographically separated, stationed at Naval Air Station, Keflavik, Iceland, until 28 June 2006 when it inactivated. USAFE reassigned the 56th Rescue Squadron from the 85th Group to the 48th Fighter Wing at that time, and the squadron continues to fly the HH-60G *Pave Hawk* helicopter for its search and rescue mission.

This edition of the 48th Fighter Wing Heritage Pamphlet includes a history of the wing and base as well as the heritage and heraldry of the wing, its groups, and its squadrons. Each organization is divided into the following categories:

Lineage: Chronological record of activations, redesignations, inactivations, etc.

Assignments: List of organizations to which the unit has been assigned.

Assigned Units: List of units that fall or fell under the wing/groups.

Stations: List of stations at which the organization has been located.

Commanders: Chronological list of the commanders.

Honors: List of organizational honors broken down by service streamers, campaign streamers, armed forces expeditionary streamers, decorations (such as Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards), and bestowed honors.

Aircraft: Chronological list of aircraft assigned, if applicable.

The information contained within is as accurate as possible. All official lineage and honors statements and emblems are maintained by the Air Force Historical Research Agency at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. This pamphlet should not be used for official determination of honors, etc. without verification. For more information regarding the 48th Fighter Wing, and its units' heritage and heraldry, please contact the 48th Fighter Wing History Office at RAF Lakenheath.

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## THE HISTORY OF THE 48TH FIGHTER WING AND THE 48TH OPERATIONS GROUP

On 15 January 1941, the United States Army Air Corps activated the 48th Bombardment Group (Light) at Hunter Field, Savannah, Georgia. On the same date, the Air Corps assigned the group's operational units: the 55th, 56th, and 57th Bombardment Squadrons (Light) and the 9th Reconnaissance Squadron (Light). These activations resulted from the buildup of military forces known as the "First Aviation Objective," in which the Air Corps activated 54 combat groups to prepare for the looming Second World War.

Initially the 48th and its four flying squadrons served as a training unit, preparing its pilots and maintenance crews for eventual combat. After training, many of the group's members went on to serve in squadrons stationed in Europe and the Pacific, while the 48th remained in the states. Over the next two years the group moved from Hunter Field to Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, back to Savannah, Georgia, then on to Key Field, Mississippi; William Northern Field, Tennessee; and Walterboro Army Air Field, South Carolina. Initially the men of the 48th trained with A-20 and A-18 twin-engine attack, light bombers. After moving to Key Field, the group used A-24, A-31, A-35, and A-36 aircraft for training.

At Key Field, on 15 August 1943, the group received the new designation 48th Fighter-Bomber Group. The flying squadrons were redesignated the 492d, 493d, 494th, and 495th Fighter-Bomber Squadrons.

Five days after these organizational changes, the 48th moved again, this time back to William Northern Field, Tennessee. With this move, the 48th abandoned its training mission and served strictly as an operational unit, flying in maneuvers with its first fighters, the P-39 *Airacobra* and P-40 *Warhawk*.

In early 1944, after years of training and flying across the US, the 48th returned to the East Coast. At first the group conducted coastal patrol missions and training in the single-seat fighter it would use throughout World War II, the P-47 *Thunderbolt*. After three months in South Carolina, the group moved up to Camp Shanks, New York and prepared for its embarkation to Europe.<sup>1</sup>

On 21 March 1944, the men of the 48th Fighter-Bomber Group boarded the *Queen Mary*, bound for an unknown and uncertain service in

World War II. After a week of sea travel, the contingent arrived at Gourock, Scotland. From there they traveled by train for two days to their first overseas base, RAF Station Ibsley in Southern England.



World War II  
Headquarters Sign

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<sup>1</sup> The 495th Fighter Squadron disbanded 1 April 1944, and did not make the trip.

Almost immediately after their arrival, members of the 48th began a rigorous training program, flying dive-bombing, glide bombing, night flying, low-level navigation, smoke laying, reconnaissance, and patrol convoy sorties. Over the next two months, the number of sorties steadily increased and the group flew its first combat missions on 20 April 1944—an uneventful fighter sweep of the occupied French coast. The group and squadrons underwent another name change on 30 May 1944, dropping the designation “bomber.” The names that would remain with the units until their inactivations were the 48th Fighter Group and the 492d, 493d, and 494th Fighter Squadrons.



Remains of a German locomotive

Unknown at the time to the pilots of the 48th, all of their training was specifically designed for a campaign against the German positions in Normandy. On 6 June 1944, the 48th participated in a massive invasion of France, which included more than 14,000 sorties flown by the allied air forces. The three squadrons assisted the Normandy invasion by dropping bombs on bridges and gun positions, attacking rail lines and trains, and providing visual reconnaissance reports. Over the course of the Normandy campaign, the 48th flew nearly 2,000 sorties, dropping nearly 500 tons of bombs and fired more than 160,000 rounds of ammunition.

With the pocket in Northern France secured, the group quickly moved into the recently conquered territory. On 18 June, the 48th moved its operations, along with the 492d and 493d Fighter Squadrons to Deux Jumeaux, France. The 494th Fighter Squadron followed on the 4th of July. From Deux Jumeaux, the 48th began a mission it would continue throughout the war: providing support for the First Army.

In late July 1944, attacks from the air helped the First Army break through the German positions at Saint Lo, France. In saturation attacks, the 48th struck tanks, convoys, gun positions, and ammunition dumps as the allied ground forces pushed the German army back. Keeping up with the front lines, the 48th was constantly on the move. It arrived at Villacoublay, France, on 29 August, Cambrai/Niergnies, France, on 15 September, and St Trond, Belgium, on 30 September. On 17 September Operation MARKET GARDEN, the Allied airborne offensive into occupied Holland, began and the 48th supported the drops over Nijmegen and Arnhem.

One of the 48th's most memorable attacks took place on 6 December 1944. Despite difficult weather and heavy enemy fire, the 48th's pilots struck German buildings and troop concentrations in Julich, Germany, allowing ground forces to advance into the sector and earning the 48th a Distinguished Unit Citation.

Two weeks later, the group was called on to hold back a massive German assault in the “Battle of the Bulge.” The 48th flew under heavy weather with its allies as the German military committed its forces in an all-out assault. Often flying as low as 20 feet off the ground, the men of the 48th strafed ground positions, holding back the Nazi armies in their last major offensive.

The Germans repeatedly frustrated Allied efforts to cross the Rhine, but on 1 March 1945 Operation LUMBERJACK was initiated with a goal of capturing the west bank of the Rhine and key German cities. Retreating German forces destroyed bridges across the Rhine, but on 7 March elements of the 9th Armored Division—a unit whose advance the 48th supported—found the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen still intact. U.S. troops captured the bridge and formed a defensive perimeter on the east side. Weather kept the 48th grounded until 9 March when the group’s P-47s flew armed reconnaissance and hit specific targets as German forces desperately tried to destroy the bridge.

By 1945 the allies had gained nearly complete air superiority, allowing the 48th to conduct its missions at will. As the front line moved eastward, so did the 48th Fighter Group: moving into Kelz, Germany, on 26 March; Kassel, Germany, on 17 April; and Illesheim, Germany, on 29 April. Within a week of the group arriving at Illesheim, the allied nations celebrated Victory in Europe Day. Finally, on 8 May 1945, the 48th flew its final mission from Illesheim. Captain Troy Smith observed the ground situation: “They were in retreat by the tens of thousands. They were walking on one side of the road, guns slung over their shoulders, and our guys were on the other side of the road in convoys going the other way. At that point, I knew it was really over.”

A month after the war ended, the 48th retraced its steps as it headed toward home. On 5 July 1945, the group arrived in Laon, France. After a few weeks back in France the group received orders to return to the US. With many of the group’s members separating at port, those remaining set up the group headquarters at Seymour-Johnson Field, North Carolina. Two months later on 7 November 1945, the 48th Fighter Group and its flying squadrons inactivated as part of the massive postwar draw down.

Soon after World War II ended, Europe found itself facing the threat of war. Continental Europe, which had recently been divided by World War II, was now being divided between the communist controlled Eastern Block and the free countries occupied by the allies in the west. American participation in the Korean War raised fears that the Soviet Union would take advantage of this force commitment in Asia to launch its own strike into Europe.

The US increased its combat wings in the early 1950s. Under this program, the US Air Force established the 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing on 25 June 1952 and activated the wing on 10 July 1952 at Chaumont Air Base, France. The 48th Fighter-Bomber Group, which served in World War II, activated under the wing with the 492d, 493d, and 494th flying squadrons.



**Chaumont Air Base Post Exchange Building, 1955**

The new 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing inherited a base that was little more than acres of mud where wheat fields used to be. The only hardened facilities were a concrete runway and a handful of tarpaper shacks. Within two years, the wing headed up an engineering project that resulted in the construction of permanent barracks, a wing headquarters, flightline shops, and warehouses.

While trying to raise a functional base out of the mud, the 48th also served as an operational wing, flying the F-84 *Thunderjet*. With the F-84, the wing supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), and participated in exercises with the US Seventh Army. In addition, the wing conducted operational readiness exercises and tactical evaluations. The 48th frequently deployed to Wheelus Field, Libya, for training in bombing and gunnery skills.

Within a year of activation at Chaumont, the wing had become so proficient with the F-84 that it formed an aerial demonstration team known as “The Skyblazers.” In 1953 the wing transitioned to the F-86F *Sabre*, as did the aerial demonstration team. The F-86 team became USAFE’s official aerial demonstration team in May 1954.

One of the first shows where the Skyblazers displayed their talent was on 4 July 1954. The 48th received the moniker of “Statue of Liberty Wing” in a ceremony presided over by the USAFE Commander, Lt Gen William H. Tunner, the Mayor of Chaumont, and the Undersecretary of State in the French cabinet, Jean Mason. This resulted in the wing becoming the only Air Force unit with both a numeric and descriptive designation. Soon after, the wing received the basic emblem design it would use for the next fifty years.

Not long after the wing proudly took on the title of The Statue of Liberty Wing, the wing’s comptroller discovered the factory that had produced the actual Statue of Liberty was only 25 miles from Chaumont. In fact, one of the actual molds still existed. The factory agreed to cast a three-meter replica of the statue for \$1,700. The wing raised the funds by raffling off a 1956 French Ford Versailles sedan. The statue still stands in



**Statue dedication ceremony,  
Chaumont Air Base,  
4 July 1956**

Chaumont as a memorial to the service of the 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing in France, with a replica located at RAF Lakenheath.

In late 1956, the Liberty Wing became USAFE's first unit to convert to the F-100 *Super Sabre*. However, at this time the Chaumont runway was closed for repair, which resulted in the wing deploying to Bullo, Morocco (near Casablanca), to train with its new aircraft.

On 8 December 1957, the 48th Fighter-Bomber Group inactivated and its operational units assigned directly to the wing. The wing underwent another major organizational change on 8 July 1958 when in conjunction with an Air



**The new Traffic Management Office, ca. 1960**

Force  
wide  
reorganiza-  
tion it  
became  
the 48<sup>th</sup>  
Tactical  
Fighter  
Wing  
(48TFW)

. Its subordinate flying squadrons also added "Tactical" to their designations and the 48th Field Maintenance Squadron, today's 48th Equipment Maintenance Squadron, activated.

Despite the close relationship between the wing and the people of Chaumont, international relationships between France and the US deteriorated in the late 1950s, resulting in French President Charles de Gaulle demanding the removal of NATO forces from the country. Under a project known as "Red Richard," USAFE relocated its units from France to other locations around Europe. For the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, this meant a move to an empty heavy bomber base, RAF Lakenheath.

On 15 January 1960, jet fighters of the 48TFW landed at RAF Lakenheath for the first time. The Royal Air Force used the base during World War II and Strategic Air Command during the Korean War, both flying bomber aircraft. The wing and its fighters brought a new mission and the first permanent American presence, to RAF Lakenheath. The base required a myriad of construction projects to support the mission. Maintenance and flying operations areas required conversions to support fighter operations, and the base needed the creation of a support structure for a permanent host unit.

Throughout the 1960s the wing's members trained to react to possible aggression from the Soviet Union. They underwent a series of NATO tactical evaluations, for which they earned the wing their first Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, for the period from 1 July 1961 to 29 February 1964. The wing conducted several deployments to Turkey, Italy, Spain, and across the United Kingdom.

On 1 October 1971, the 492d Tactical Fighter Squadron stood down from its NATO commitments, followed by the 493d on 1 December and the 494th on 1 February 1972. This allowed the wing to convert from the F-100 to the F-4

*Phantom II*. The first F-4 arrived on 7 January 1972 and the wing completed the conversion on 15 April. The incoming F-4s came from units that completed their service in the Vietnam War, and transitioned through Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. However, the slow turnover resulted in only 17 F-4s being on hand at the time of the transition, and only 26 aircraft available by June 1972. During this time, the 492d and 493d split the available aircraft while the 494th took on a non-operational status. Aircrew struggled to maintain proficiency, averaging less than 10 flying hours per month.

The wing coped with this aircraft shortage for two years, not reaching its full allotment of 73 airframes until July 1974. The 492d became fully operational on 10 December 1974, and the 493d on 13 January 1975, followed by the 494th on 25 March. Overall, the wing assumed its initial operational capability on 1 July 1975, resuming its full NATO and USAFE commitments after a three-year transition.

From 1975 to 1977 the 48th underwent a hectic series of operational readiness inspections and tactical evaluations, while standing on alert and participating in a number of weapons training deployments. However, the F-4 service would be short, as the wing prepared for another aircraft transition.

As early as the summer of 1975, the 48th Fighter Wing began its preparations to receive the F-111 *Aardvark*. The first public, official announcement took place in October 1976. In a three-way move, the 48th received F-111s from the 366th Tactical Fighter Wing, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho; the 366th received F-111s from Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada; and Nellis received Lakenheath's F-4s.



**Exercise participants aid an injured airman after an attack, 1970s**

On 1 March 1977 the first maintenance trainer F-111 arrived at Lakenheath with the last F-4 departing on 22 April. With the assignment of 91 F-111s, USAFE once again activated the 495th Fighter Squadron, which had served under the 48th Fighter Group during World War II.

Unlike the previous F-4 transition, the F-111 change took place quickly and without any significant problems. In fact, the wing received its third Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for such a smooth transition. Almost immediately after changing aircraft, the wing began a series of monthly exercises and deployments that took the Liberty Wing to Italy, Iran, Greece, and Pakistan.

In the early 1980s the wing struggled with aircraft shortages. Primarily, this resulted from the upgrade to the Pave Tack, a laser guided weapons delivery system. Each aircraft had to process through the upgrade facility at the Air Logistics Center in California. At the same time, the wing had to deal with supply shortages resulting from years of reduced military budgets in the late 1970s.

By the mid 1980s the “Red Scare” was not the only American fear for national security; terrorists struck targets from Beirut to Berlin, from Rome to Rotterdam. Some of these attacks were attributed to the Libyan government headed by Colonel Muammar Qadhafi. In retaliation, US President Ronald Reagan ordered a strike against targets in Tripoli, which were carried out by the US Navy’s Sixth Fleet and F-111s of the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing.

At approximately 1900 local time, on the evening of 14 April 1986, 24 F-111Fs launched from Lakenheath, including six airborne spares. In flights of four, aircrews flew south through the Straits of Gibraltar and began their orchestrated attack shortly after midnight on 15 April. Simultaneously, Navy and Air Force support aircraft began engaging Libyan defenses around Tripoli.

The grueling 14-hour flight took its toll. “Those guys were so fatigued, the crew chiefs literally had to pull some of the crews out of the cockpits,” recalled CMSgt Richard O’Shaughnessy, then a Master Sergeant and weapons flight supervisor. “Most of them actually lost several pounds from sweating so much. When the guys pulled their helmets off, sweat literally poured down their foreheads and necks.”

Colonel Sam W. Westbrook, 48th Tactical Fighter Wing Commander, summed up the base’s feelings during the 14-hour ordeal: “We held our breath during that fourteen-hour period. People didn’t really smile a whole lot and conversation remained somewhat subdued. But when our people saw the first F-111s on approach, the whole flightline workforce let out a sigh of relief and seemed to breathe once again.”

However, despite the mission’s success, the reality of the danger experienced by the wing’s pilots hit home. As the strike force recovered at Lakenheath, both air and ground crews were given the somber news that “Karma-52”, aircraft 70-0389, and its crew Major Fernando L. Ribas and Captain Paul Lorence of the 495th Fighter Squadron<sup>2</sup>, were missing.

On 8 September 1986, U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman presented a US Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation to the Liberty Wing for its participation in the operation. Today, the Liberty Wing remains the only Air Force unit to have received this prestigious award. Likewise, General Charles Donnelly, Commander-in-Chief, USAFE, visited RAF Lakenheath on 17 February 1987 and presented decorations to those who participated in the operation. The ceremony ended with a presentation to Captain Lorence’s widow Diane, followed by a missing man flyover.

Marking the end of the Cold War, a piece of the Berlin Wall was dedicated on base in July 1990 to remember the “slain peacekeepers of the world.” With this drastic change in global politics, rumors began to spread about the future of Lakenheath and other European bases. Politicians debated over what to do with the newly-found “peace dividend.”

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<sup>2</sup> While Captain Lorence (weapon systems operator) was assigned to the 495th, Major Ribas (pilot) was attached to the squadron but worked in the operations plans office.

However, the entire pace of the Air changed in the summer of 1990. On 2 August 1990, Iraq President Saddam Hussein directed his forces to invade Kuwait and thereby threatened an invasion into Saudi Arabia. Within days of the invasion, US President George Bush directed the deployment of US Armed Forces to Saudi Arabia in what became known as Operation DESERT SHIELD. In an address to the Pentagon on 15 August, President Bush referred to DESERT SHIELD as "...one of the most important deployments of allied military power since the second World War."

Also in the first week of August, Col Thomas J. Lennon, 48th Tactical Fighter Wing Commander, received a call from Headquarters, US States Air Force, asking if the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing was ready to deploy. Colonel Lennon built a team of 13 members from wing leadership, known as the "Lucky 13," and preparations began for the eventual movement of personnel and F-111s to Saudi Arabia.

On 25 August 1990, 18 F-111s took off from Lakenheath as the first USAFE unit to deploy. In this first group, nearly 500 men and women of the Liberty Wing departed with the assuredness of years of training behind them and a clearly defined mission before them.

In a 31 August editorial of the base's newspaper, the *Jet48*, Col Barry Ream, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing's Vice Commander, spoke to the families of the deployed: "I wish I could give you lots of details about what your spouses are doing during the deployment, but I can't. I can say, however, that they all arrived safely, morale is sky high, and the job will get done in typical Liberty Wing style."



**Greetings from the 48 TFW**

pounds of precision guided munitions, the wing's F-111 fleet destroyed 920 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 245 hardened aircraft shelters, 160 bridges, and 113 bunkers. In one of the last missions of the war, on 27 February 1991, the 48th recorded the first combat use of a GBU-28 (Guided Bomb Unit), successfully destroying an Iraqi command and control center. All of this the wing accomplished without one combat loss of a pilot or aircraft.

Incorporating the lessons learned during the desert operations, the Air Force directed changes that led to the Objective Wing Organization. Beginning in mid-1991, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing began restructuring under this program, realigning its maintenance-fighter squadron work force and establishing several

Colonel Ream's words proved prophetic. By January 1991, the 48th had deployed 66 of its 70 F-111s to Taif, Saudi Arabia, along with more than 1,400 Team Lakenheath members. During Operation DESERT STORM, the war for the liberation of Kuwait, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing (Provisional) flew 2,500 combat sorties. Dropping 7.3 million

command positions to include the 48th Logistics Group, 48th Medical Group, 48th Support Group, and 48th Operations Group (originally designated the 48th Fighter Group). The program also redesignated many of the Air Force's units by dropping the "Tactical" from their names. Thus on 1 October 1991, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing was redesignated the 48th Fighter Wing, and the 492d, 493d, and 494th became simply Fighter Squadrons.

In the midst of the organizational changes, the wing switched aircraft again, exchanging the F-111s for the F-15E *Strike Eagle*. On 15 February 1992, the first F-15E landed at Lakenheath, with the last F-111 departing for units within the US on 16 December 1992. The final F-15E arrived in June 1993, and the wing achieved initial operational capability on 1 October 1993.

With this mission change, the 493d Fighter Squadron inactivated on 1 January 1993, only to activate again on 1 January 1994.



**F-15E at Ahmed Al Jaber Air Base, Kuwait.**

The squadron received its first maintenance trainer F-15C *Eagle* on 10 January 1994, then its full complement of aircraft by 22 July 1994. This marked the first time that the 48th had flown a specifically air-to-air weapon system, after flying for more than 50 years with an air-to-ground mission.

With its new weapon systems, the wing began a hectic pace of deployments that would keep at least one squadron constantly deployed for nearly six years. On 5 August 1993, the 492d Fighter Squadron conducted the wing's first F-15E deployment when it went to Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, under Operation PROVIDE COMFORT (succeeded by NORTHERN WATCH). Thirteen days after the 492d's arrival in Turkey, Iraq violated the exclusion zone by placing surface-to-air missiles outside of the city of Mosul. In spite of repeated warnings to remove the missiles, Iraqi forces failed to comply. On the afternoon of 18 August, Liberty Wing F-15Es struck the site, eliminating the missile threat.

For the remainder of the decade, the 492d and 494th continually rotated to Turkey and to Aviano Air Base, Italy, for participation in Operation DENY FLIGHT, supporting operations in the Balkans. Providing combat air patrol with

F-15Cs, the 493d also rotated planes to Turkey and Italy. This series of deployments continued into the spring of 1999.

In February 1999, while the wing served another rotation in Turkey, acts of aggression by Serbia—the core of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—against its Albanian population in the province of Kosovo resulted in NATO intervention, culminating in Operation ALLIED FORCE.<sup>3</sup> Strikes against Serbian targets began on 24 March 1999. Within 72 hours, the 493d Expeditionary Fighter Squadron, stationed at Cervia Air Base, Italy, recorded four aerial victories against the enemy. At the same time, the 494th Expeditionary Fighter Squadron, operating from Aviano Air Base, employed its precision guided munitions—including the first combat use of a GBU-28 *Bunker Buster* by an Air Force F-15E. Starting in May, the 492d Expeditionary Fighter Squadron launched combat operations directly from RAF Lakenheath, the first sustained combat operations flown from England since World War II.

During the air war over Serbia, the wing deployed 1,011 personnel to 18 different locations. The wing's pilots and aircraft flew combat missions from three locations, using 69 aircraft. Those remaining at RAF Lakenheath not only made up for the work of those deployed, but also launched combat missions. Furthermore, they served as a supply point for their deployed counterparts, sending 3,871 tons of equipment to various locations. In all, the pilots of the 48th serving under expeditionary squadrons flew 2,562 sorties for more than 11,000 combat hours in less than three months, dropping approximately 3 million pounds of munitions and scoring four out of five confirmed Air Force aerial victories.



**Remains of a MiG-29, courtesy of the 493d FS**

After ALLIED FORCE, the 48th Fighter Wing was given a chance to reconstitute its forces for the first time in six years. During this period, the wing upgraded its F-15E fleet with new Block E-210 models.

At the same time, the wing participated in training with its NATO allies through a series of deployments across continental Europe while receiving USAF and NATO strike evaluations, tactical evaluations, and surety

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<sup>3</sup> The overall NATO operation was designated ALLIED FORCE, while the US-specific part was called Operation NOBLE ANVIL.

inspections. Yet the wing continued to prepare for future taskings, such as its Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) commitments.

For the first time since the Gulf War, in December 2000, the wing's flying squadrons began deploying to the desert of Southwest Asia. As part of AEFs 2 and 4 respectively, the 494th and 492d Fighter Squadrons served as Operation SOUTHERN WATCH's precision guided munitions squadrons based at Ahmed Al Jabar Air Base, Kuwait. The units employed several munitions against Iraqi targets, racking up 690 sorties for 1,229 hours for the 494th in AEF 2 and 730 sorties for 1,173.9 hours for the 492d in AEF 4.

The 48th Fighter Wing served as the lead wing force provider for the 363d Air Expeditionary Wing at Prince Sultan Air Base, Saudi Arabia, during AEF 4. The 493d also deployed to Prince Sultan and served as SOUTHERN WATCH's air superiority squadron, flying 893 sorties for 2,201.9 hours.

After the AEF 4 redeployment in June 2001, the wing moved into its 10-month training period consisting of exercises and inspections, both at home and at events such as Weapons Training Deployments. However, this period was severely interrupted by 11 September 2001.

In response, President George W. Bush initiated Operation ENDURING FREEDOM—air and ground strikes against terrorist organizations and training camps in Afghanistan. “Great harm has been done to us. We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment. Freedom and fear are at war,” stated President Bush.

As part of this operation, the 492d and 493d Fighter Squadrons deployed to support the humanitarian airlift operations from Ramstein Air Base, Germany. The F-15C and F-15E squadrons ensured air superiority and supremacy for C-17 aircraft delivering humanitarian daily rations to Afghan refugees in Afghanistan.

On 21 March 2003, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM began with airstrikes and ground attacks against the Iraqi military. Nearly 500 people from the Liberty Wing served in various roles and locations. Since that time, the 48 FW has continued to deploy to support Air Expeditionary Force commitments in Southwest Asia and Afghanistan.

Mission changes since the mid-2000s also dictated organizational changes. In 2006, the 56th Rescue Squadron was assigned to the 48 FW after the closure of the NATO base at Keflavik, Iceland. Then in March 2013, the 48th Maintenance Operations Squadron inactivated after 21 years of service.

No matter the challenge—whether conducting strike operations in Iraq or standing guard at RAF Lakenheath's main gate—the people assigned to the 48th Fighter Wing perform their duties with integrity, selflessness, and excellence, as they will continue to do as the next challenges arise.



**HH-60 water rescue**

## HISTORY OF ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH



From 1940 until 1945, the Royal Air Force (RAF) constructed more than 500 airfields across the United Kingdom at a cost of more than £1 billion. As part of this incredible civil engineering project, construction on RAF Lakenheath began in late 1940, after the British Government purchased over 1,800 acres of land reserved for the base. However, RAF Lakenheath's military affiliation predated its World War II operational use.

During World War I, the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) established several training areas around Lakenheath Warren, one of which was located across the A1065 roadway from the current perimeter of RAF Lakenheath. A number of RFC units were stationed within several miles of the area with at least two American units attached to the RFC for training. England's first tank trials were conducted near the current location of the Lakenheath Country Club and Clay Target Centre (formerly the Rod and Gun Club) with the First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill in attendance.

As England felt the threat of war from the air in 1940, the Eriswell Low Warren was established as a decoy aerodrome in 1940 for RAF Mildenhall. Featuring fake buildings, a fake runway, and wooden airplanes, the site was initially designated a "K" site as a daytime decoy, but later took on the label of a "K/Q" site for 24-hour operations.

By November 1941, completed construction on RAF Lakenheath included three concrete runways, hangars, and Quonset-style huts. In November, RAF Lakenheath opened as a satellite of RAF Mildenhall, with the first Wellington twin-engined bombers arriving on 24 November 1941.

In January 1942, the RAF's 149 Squadron began to move from the grass runways of RAF Mildenhall to RAF Lakenheath, with its four-engined Stirling bombers. The squadron completed its move on 6 April 1942 and participated in the first "Thousand Bomber Raid" against Cologne, Germany on 30 May 1942.



**Sergeant Middleton**

During the 149 Squadron's two years of combat operations from RAF Lakenheath, its most highly decorated pilot was an Australian enlisted man, Flight Sergeant Rawdon Hume Middleton. Sergeant Middleton participated in a bombing raid on Fiat factories at Turin, Italy, on 29 November 1942. During the raid, a shell burst near the cockpit hitting Middleton in the face, destroying his jaw and right eye. Nonetheless, Middleton and the co-pilot, who was also injured, limped the broken plane back toward England, until it took another hit near the French coast. Middleton kept the plane in the air long enough for five of the eight crewmembers to safely bail out. Posthumously, Middleton received the Victoria Cross, the British and Commonwealth equivalent to the US Congressional Medal of Honor. His remains are interred in St. John's Churchyard in Beck Row near RAF Mildenhall.

The 199 Squadron joined 149 at Lakenheath in July 1943 flying Wellingtons and later Stirlings. Both squadrons attacked the German V-weapon development center at Peenemunde, Germany on 17 August 1943. Meanwhile, the 149 and 199 gradually took on a larger role in the mine laying mission, designed to tie up enemy shipping and resources in extensive mine sweeping operations. By the end of 1943, this had become both squadrons' primary mission.

On 1 May 1944, 199 Squadron departed RAF Lakenheath, and by 15 May 149 Squadron also completed its operations. Lakenheath closed for an upgrade to a "Very Heavy Bomber" base, which was not completed until 15 April 1947. During this time, contractors repaired, resurfaced, and extended the runways. The station reopened under the RAF's Bomber Command on 15 April 1947.

In 1948 the first US Air Force personnel and aircraft arrived at RAF Lakenheath, as the US sought to secure its allies in Western Europe during the Cold War. Instead, a war in Asia would move RAF Lakenheath from a site for transitory aircraft on temporary duty (TDY) to a permanent station.

In 1949, the only active unit on the base was the 7504th Base Complement Squadron, analogous to a much smaller version of today's mission support group. The only aircraft on the base belonged to rotational TDY units. A fence had not yet been built to protect RAF Lakenheath's assets, and the Air Force did not formally take control of the base until 1 June 1950.

Within a month of the onset of the Korean War, RAF Lakenheath was brought to full strength and security increased. By August 1950, the base had 29 permanently assigned B-29s and 24 additional B-29s deployed to RAF Lakenheath. These aircraft, along with B-50s



and B-36s, stood watch over Europe for the next three years, in case the Soviet Union decided to take advantage of the force commitment in Korea and launch its own offensive into Europe.

From 25 June 1950 until the cease-fire on 27 July 1953, 18 flying units including the 301st Bomb Wing and 97th Bomb Wing filled the skies with their B-29s and B-50s. Twenty two new support squadrons activated, ranging from the 7504th Food Services Squadron to the 97th Maintenance Squadron. Strategic Air Command took control of the base on 1 May 1951, and RAF Lakenheath was fenced for security in 1952.

From 1953 until 1956, permanently assigned B-47s served at RAF Lakenheath. Temporary duty aircraft included KC-97s and U-2 surveillance aircraft, the latter serving under the 1st Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, supplementing the bombers. Jet fighter aircraft landed at RAF Lakenheath on 15 January 1960, as the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, under the command of Third Air Force and USAFE, arrived.



A one-plus-one dormitory under construction in the 1990s

Since the base was not designed for a large, self-sufficient wing, the 48th's arrival required several major construction projects. Base operations, flying, and maintenance facilities expanded to suit the new mission. By 1958, the first 82 family housing units were completed. Within a year of the wing's arrival, the base theater, junior high school, and high school opened. Over the remainder of the decade "Phase III" housing, the dining hall, hospital, elementary school, bowling alley, and a number of other morale, welfare, and recreation facilities opened.

Construction in the early 1970s brought three-story brick dormitories, a youth center, and an enclosed swimming pool to the base. However, the arrival of F-111 *Aardvarks* in 1977 brought the most meaningful construction since the 48th Fighter Wing's arrival. Most significantly, the aircraft transition required the construction of 60 hardened aircraft shelters, an avionics facility, a command post, and an air alert facility.

With four squadrons of aircraft, the increased base population necessitated an increase in support facilities. In the 1980s, shopping areas were expanded, a new commissary built, and the child development center opened.

Throughout the 1990s, the 48th Fighter Wing worked to replace its deteriorating World War II facilities and upgrade the flying and maintenance areas for the F-15E *Strike Eagles* it received in 1992 and the F-15C/D *Eagles* in 1994. Another major goal was to improve "Quality of Life" facilities, with new "one-plus-one" single-bedroom dormitories, renovated housing units, and improved recreational facilities.

In 2001, RAF Lakenheath still had a number of small, one-story, functionally obsolete structures that occupied a disproportionate land area of the base. In fact, civil engineers classified 21 percent of the buildings on base as substandard, with 62 percent of them unable to be suitably restored. These included 39 Quonset Huts built during World War II as “temporary” facilities designed to last the RAF through the war, yet remained in use sixty years later.

Lakenheath continues to serve as the home of USAFE’s largest fighter wing and home to more than 6,000 active duty Air Force personnel, civilian employees, and their families.



## HERITAGE OF ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH

### Lineage of RAF Lakenheath

Initial construction began in June 1941.

Established "Lakenheath RAF Station" on 24 November 1941.

Closed for rebuilding to Very Heavy Bomber station in May 1944.

USAF construction began on 1 July 1948.

USAF occupancy on 27 November 1948.

Formal ownership transferred to USAF on 1 June 1950.

Renamed RAF Lakenheath on 1 June 1950.

### RAF Lakenheath Headquarters Units

#### Royal Air Force

1941-1942:	20th Operational Training Unit
1942-1944:	149 Squadron
1943-1944:	199 Squadron
1944-1948:	Inactive

#### United States Air Force

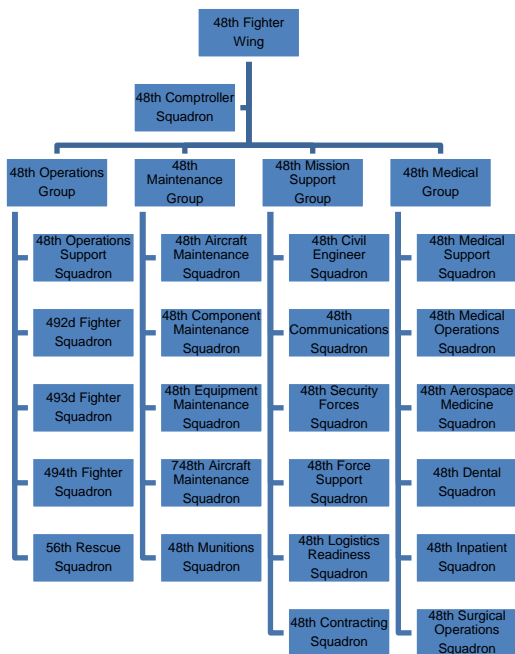
1948-1949:	7460th Base Complement Squadron
1949-1950:	7504th Base Complement Sq (later, 7504th Air Base Group)
1950-1953:	7504th Air Support Wing
1953-1954:	3913d Air Base Squadron
1954-1955:	321st Bomb Wing
1955:	40th Bomb Wing
1955-1959:	3910th Air Base Group
1960 – present:	48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing

### Aircraft

1941-1942:	(RAF) Wellington I
1942-1944:	(RAF) Stirling I, III
1943-1944:	(RAF) Wellington III, X; Stirling III
1948-1950:	Boeing B-29 <i>Superfortress</i>
1949-1953:	Boeing B-50 <i>Superfortress</i>
1951-1953:	Convair B-36 <i>Peacemaker</i>
1953-1955:	Boeing KC-97 <i>Stratofreighter</i>
1953-1956:	Boeing B-47 <i>Stratojet</i>
1960-1972:	North American F-100 <i>Super Sabre</i>
1972-1977:	McDonnell Douglas F-4 <i>Phantom II</i>
1977-1992:	General Dynamics F-111 <i>Aardvark</i>
1992 – present:	McDonnell Douglas F-15E <i>Strike Eagle</i>
1994 – present:	McDonnell Douglas F-15C/D <i>Eagle</i>
2004 – present:	Sikorski HH-60G <i>Pave Hawk</i>

# 48TH FIGHTER WING ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

As of 1 April 2014



**THE HERITAGE AND  
HERALDRY OF THE  
48TH FIGHTER WING,  
ITS GROUPS,  
AND SQUADRONS**



## 48TH FIGHTER WING

### Lineage

Established as 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Tactical Fighter Wing on 8 July 1958.

Redesignated 48th Fighter Wing on 1 October 1991.

### Assignments

Twelfth Air Force, 10 July 1952; United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), 1 January 1958; Third Air Force, 1 October 1959; United States Air Forces in Europe, 12 October 1959; Seventeenth Air Force, 15 November 1959; Third Air Force, 15 January 1960; Seventeenth Air Force, 1 July 1961; Third Air Force, 1 September 1963; USAFE, 1 November 2005; Air Command Europe, 18 November 2005; Third Air Force, 1 December 2006 – present.

### Assigned Components

#### Groups

48th Air Base (later, 48th Combat Support, 48th Support, 48th Mission Support)  
Group: 10 July 1952 – present.

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Operations): 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957;  
31 March 1992 – present.

48th Maintenance and Supply (later, Logistics, Maintenance) Group: 10 July  
1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

USAF Hospital, Lakenheath (later, USAF Regional Hospital, Lakenheath; 48th  
Tactical Fighter Wing Hospital; 48th Medical Group): 1 July 1971 –  
present.

85<sup>th</sup> Operations Group 1 Oct 2004 – 28 June 2006.

#### *Squadrons (only those with assigned aircraft)*

492d Fighter Squadron: 8 December 1957 – 31 March 1992.

493d Fighter Squadron: 8 December 1957 – 18 December 1992.

494th Fighter Squadron: 8 December 1957 – 31 March 1992.

495th Tactical Fighter Squadron: 1 April 1977 – 13 December 1991.

56th Rescue Squadron: 28 June 2006.

### Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 June 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

### Aircraft

1952-1956: Republic F-84 *Thunderjet* and North American F-86 *Sabre*

1956-1972: North American F-100 *Super Sabre*

1972-1977: McDonnell Douglas F-4 *Phantom II*

1977-1992: General Dynamics F-111 *Aardvark*

1992 – present: McDonnell Douglas F-15E *Strike Eagle*

1994 – present: McDonnell Douglas F-15C/D *Eagle*

2004 – present: Sikorsky HH-60G *Pave Hawk*

## **Commanders**

Col Kyle W. Robinson	5 April 2012
Col John T. Quintas	14 June 2010
Col Jay B. Silveria	29 August 2008
Brig Gen John W. Hesterman III	5 June 2007
Brig Gen Robert P. Steel	24 June 2005
Brig Gen Mark T. Matthews	1 August 2003
Brig Gen John T. Brennan	9 March 2001
Col Irving L. Halter, Jr.	31 August 1999
Col Carl E. Van Pelt	5 February 1998
Col Douglas J. Richardson	3 July 1996
Col David F. MacGhee, Jr.	20 September 1994
Brig Gen Kurt B. Anderson	11 September 1992
Col Dean W. Radueg	27 July 1992
Col William C. Guth	10 July 1991
Col Jonas L. Blank, Jr.	12 December 1990
Col Barry L. Ream	25 August 1990
Col Thomas J. Lennon	24 April 1989
Col William M. Douglass	9 July 1987
Col Thomas J. Barber	16 June 1986
Col Sam W. Westbrook III	3 April 1984
Brig Gen Edward R. Bracken	25 November 1981
Col Thomas A. Baker	18 June 1980
Brig Gen Buford D. Lary	26 March 1979
Brig Gen Robert E. Messerli	17 June 1975
Col Richard H. Head	18 April 1974
Col John R. Paulk	21 May 1973
Col Don D. Pittman	29 March 1971
Col William T. Whisner	1 February 1970
Col Frank L. Gailer, Jr.	19 September 1969
Col Henry W. Brown	2 June 1969
Col Cullen A. Brannon, Jr.	7 June 1967
Col Edward B. Burdett	14 July 1965
Col Ross L. Blachly	3 August 1964
Col Allen P. Rankin	1 June 1964
Col Robert L. Petit	6 June 1962
Col Emmett S. Davis	1 May 1961
Col Victor E. Warford	4 August 1959
Col Edward F. Roddy	24 June 1959
Col Stanton T. Smith, Jr.	December 1956
Brig Gen Albert P. Clark, Jr.	1 August 1955
Col William L. Leverette	1 June 1955
Col Chesley G. Peterson	27 May 1953
Col Joseph H. Moore	10 July 1952

## Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.*

### Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia (2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991)

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait (17 January – 11 April 1991)

### Kovoso:

Noble Anvil (24 March – 20 July 1999)

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation: Libya, 10-16 April 1986

### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964	1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996
1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968	1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998
14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977	**[14 April] – 10 June 1999
1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980	1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000
1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986	1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002
1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988	1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004
1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990	1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005
*20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991	1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006
25 August 1990 – 31 March 1991	1 January – 31 December 2007
1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994	1 January – 31 December 2008
	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2010

\* *Honors earned as the 48TFW (Provisional)*

\*\**Honors Conferred from the 48th Air Expeditionary Wing-Noble Anvil.*

### *Bestowed Honors*

The wing is authorized to display the honors earned by the 48th Operations Group prior to 10 July 1952.

**Emblem** (Approved on 5 July 1962; modified on 15 June 2007; replaced emblem approved on 20 March 1953).

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of all personnel. The emblem is symbolic of the Wing and its history. On 10 July 1954, the 178th anniversary of United States independence, the Wing was designated as “The Statue of Liberty Wing” in recognition of the long-standing friendship between the United States and France. The thirteen stars surrounding the Statue of Liberty represent the original thirteen colonies of the United States of America.

Designation: “STATUE DE LA LIBERTÉ” [The Statue of Liberty Wing]



## 48TH COMPTROLLER SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Comptroller Squadron and activated on 1 July 1985.

Inactivated on 1 July 1994.

Redesignated 48th Comptroller Flight on 16 June 1995.

Activated on 1 July 1995.

Redesignated 48th Comptroller Squadron on 1 May 1997.

### Assignments

48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing, 1 July 1985 – 1 July 1994,

1 July 1995 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 July 1985 – 1 July 1994; 1 July 1995 – present.

### Commanders

Maj Robert C. Clay	28 June 2012
Maj Brant Clark	1 July 10
Maj Christopher DeJesus	2 July 2007
Maj Norman Dozier	20 July 2004
Maj Michael J. Halloran	10 July 2001
Maj Mary Ensminger	13 July 1999
Lt Col Paul G. Hough	22 July 1997
Maj Diane M. McDaniels	1 July 1995
Maj Mary C. Roock	3 May 1991 – 1 July 1994
Capt Jeffrey A. Bryan	8 March 1991
Maj Mark O. Goble	3 September 1987
Lt Col Sherry D. Sims	1 July 1985

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1 July 1985] – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

24 March – 10 June 1999

1 Oct 2000-24 Sep 2002

1 Oct 2002-30 Sep 2004

1 Nov 2005-31 Dec 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

## 48TH COMPTROLLER SQUADRON (con'd)

### **Emblem** (Approved 7 December 1998)

Yellow is an Air Force color. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The wings of the eagle are on a blue disc suggesting a globe and reflect the comptroller's support to expeditionary forces and global air power. The dollar signs encircling the disc indicate the unit's around-the-clock fiscal mastery. The torch represents the unit's dedication, diligence, and commitment to the financial aspects of the squadron's parent organization.

Motto: "FISCALIS VICTORIA" [Fiscal Victory]



## **48TH MAINTENANCE GROUP**

### **Lineage**

Established as 48th Maintenance and Supply Group on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Inactivated on 8 December 1957.

Redesignated 48th Logistics Group and activated on 31 March 1992.

Redesignated 48th Maintenance Group on 25 September 2002.

### **Assignments**

48th Fighter-Bomber Wing, 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957.

48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing, 31 March 1992 – present.

### **Assigned Units**

48th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron: 25 September 2002 – present.

48th Component Repair (later, 48th Component Maintenance) Squadron:  
31 March 1992 – present.

48th Contracting Squadron: 1 October 1993 – 25 September 2002.

48th Logistics Support (later, 48th Maintenance Operations) Squadron:  
31 March 1992 – present.

48th Maintenance (later, 48th Field Maintenance, 48th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance, 48th Equipment Maintenance) Squadron:  
10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

48th Motor Vehicle (later, 48th Transportation) Squadron:  
10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – 25 September 2002.

48th Munitions Squadron: 24 January 2003 – present.

48th Supply (later, 48th Logistics Readiness) Squadron:  
10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – 25 September 2002.

748th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron: 9 November 2009 – present.

### **Stations**

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957.

RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, 31 March 1992 – present.

### **Honors**

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005  
 1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006  
 1 January – 31 December 2007  
 1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Logistics Group-Noble Anvil.*

### **Commanders**

Col Matthew D. Cox	8 July 2011
Col Dorothy A. Silvanic	7 July 2009
Col Marcus F. Novak	30 August 2007
Col Robert A. Dickmeyer	10 June 2005
Col David G. Lawson	6 February 2004
Col Stephen E. Newbold	6 May 2002
Col Robert Garcia	27 June 2000
Col David T. Nakyama	4 June 1998
Col Phillip C. Miller, Jr.	2 April 1996
Col Gregory A. Halverson	17 June 1993
Col James R. Coates	31 March 1992
[15 March 1957: The group discontinued operations in preparation for inactivation.]	
Lt Col Leon E. Lincoln, Jr.	5 January – 15 March 1957
Col George T. Buck	10 August 1955
Maj Robert E. McGriffin	25 May 1955
Col Leonidas Baker	6 April 1953
Lt Col Paul A. McVay	18 March 1953
Lt Col Alton F. Ackerman	ca. 30 September 1952
Lt Col Paul A. McVay	10 July 1952

### **Emblem**

A group assigned to a wing echelon organization is not authorized its own distinct emblem. Instead, it uses the emblem of the parent establishment with the group's own designation in the scroll.

## 48TH AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Organizational Maintenance Squadron and activated on 14 May 1964.

Organized on 1 July 1964.

Discontinued and inactivated on 1 January 1966.

Activated on 1 February 1972.

Redesignated 48th Aircraft Generation Squadron on 31 August 1981.

Inactivated on 31 March 1992.

Redesignated 48th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron on 10 July 2002.

Activated on 25 September 2002.

### Assignments

United States Air Forces in Europe, 14 May 1964; 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, 1 July 1964 – 1 January 1966; 48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48 Fighter) Wing, 1 February 1972 – 31 March 1992; 48th Maintenance Group, 25 September 2002 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 July 1964 – 1 January 1966; 1 February 1972 – 31 March 1992; 25 September 2002 – present.

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

## Commanders

Maj Joseph D. Deporter	10 May 2013
Lt Col Todd W. Andre	1 July 2011
Maj Tony S. Lombardo	10 November 2009
Maj Darrin B. Dronoff	30 June 2009
Maj Matthew C. Finnegan	18 January 2008
Maj Keith Compton	5 July 2006
Lt Col Matthew Kmon	1 July 2004
Lt Col Alvin Porter	13 June 2003
Lt Col Stephen P. Sheehy	25 September 2002
Maj Robert M. Ferrera	18 July 1990 – 31 March 1992
Maj Walter W. Saeger, Jr.	20 March 1989
Lt Col Daniel G. Joyce	21 September 1987
Maj Frank E. Pruissmann	25 May 1986
Maj John G. Griest	18 March 1985
Lt Col Larry C. Souder	1 October 1984
Maj John N. Edenfield	11 June 1983
Lt Col Robert A. Defee III	18 June 1982
Lt Col Robert C. Carroll	20 June 1980
Lt Col Albert R. Schmidt	11 July 1977
Lt Col James C. Forrest	31 July 1976
Lt Col Robert M. Greene	22 July 1974
Lt Col Donald M. Kastilahn	1 September 1972
Maj Norman H. Rushton	1 February 1972
Capt Gerald R. Larson	1 July 1964 – 1 January 1966

## Emblem (Approved on 14 November 1972)

The emblem is symbolic of the unit, the Air Force, and the national colors. The color blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, and yellow to the sun and the excellence of personnel in assigned tasks. The hand is representative of Air Force personnel carrying the torch of freedom. The stars allude to the aerospace medium in which Air Force operations are carried out. The lightning bolt represents the striking power of the United States Air Force.



# **748TH AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON**

## **Lineage**

Activated on 9 November 2009. Authority: DAF/A1M Memo 144t, 24 September 2009 and HQ USAFE SO GD-42, 25 Sep 2009

## **Assignments**

48th Maintenance Group, 9 November 2009-present.

## **Stations**

RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, 9 November 2009-present.

## **Honors**

None

## **Commanders**

Maj Jon A. Mancuso	13 June 2013
Maj Argie S. Moore	6 July 2011
Maj Darrin B. Dronoff	10 November 2009

## **Emblem**

None

## 48TH COMPONENT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Armament and Electronics Maintenance Squadron on 1 October 1958.

Activated on 15 November 1958.

Discontinued and inactivated on 15 January 1962.

Activated on 14 May 1964.

Organized on 1 July 1964.

Redesignated 48th Avionics Maintenance Squadron on 1 January 1969.

Redesignated 48th Component Repair Squadron on 31 August 1981.

Redesignated 48th Component Maintenance Squadron on 25 September 2002.

### Assignments

48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing, 15 November 1958 – 15 January 1962; 48<sup>th</sup> Tactical Fighter (later, 48<sup>th</sup> Fighter) Wing, 1 July 1964; 48th Logistics (later, 48th Maintenance) Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

### Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 15 Nov 1958.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 Jan 1960 – 15 Jan 1962; 1 Jul 1964 – present.

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – [15 January 1962]

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968;

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Logistics Group-Noble Anvil*

**Commanders**

Maj Mark C. Gray	18 June 2013
Maj Ronald M. Llantada	30 June 2011
Maj Richard D. Boatman	10 November 2009
Maj Tony S Lombardo	18 January 2008
Maj Matthew C. Finnegan	29 June 2006
Lt Col Stephen D. Petters	6 July 2005
Lt Col Ray Lindsay	13 June 2003
Lt Col Alvin L. Porter	11 June 2002
Lt Col Stephen P. Sheehy	22 June 2001
Maj Marcus Novak	21 July 2000
Maj Callis F. McLain	10 July 1998
Lt Col John P. Pronk	17 May 1996
Lt Col Jeffrey M. Snyder	16 June 1995
Lt Col Timothy P. Ryan	7 July 1993
Maj Deborah C. Gallo	8 September 1991
Lt Col Richard T. Holden, Jr.	18 July 1990
Maj Billy G. Meador	8 March 1989
Maj William C. Clark	1 July 1988
Maj Patrick C. Quigley	1 June 1987
Maj George W. Andren	23 July 1985
Maj Michael A. Luffred	14 February 1983
Maj James R. Coates	18 June 1982
Maj Sam D. Nimmo	31 August 1981
Lt Col Vernon Handel	3 July 1980
Lt Col Nelson L. Lovegren	6 May 1977
Lt Col Leon D. Hobbs	4 August 1976
Maj Ronald G. Kaylor	2 June 1976
Maj Louis O. Dewhurst	27 November 1974
Lt Col Norman G. Cox	14 February 1972
Capt Anthony A. Lill	23 October 1970
Maj George E. Spires III	5 July 1969
Lt Col Joseph J. Kiolbassa	4 August 1966
1Lt Stanley R. Morgan	23 June 1966
Lt Col Gerald B. Robertson	3 June 1964
Maj Charles M. Mooney	9 May 1960 – 15 January 1962
Maj Jack H. Kennedy, Jr.	15 November 1958

**Emblem** (Approved 20 April 1976)

The emblem is symbolic of the unit, the Air Force, and the national colors. Ultramarine blue, red, white, and golden yellow are used in the design. The color blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, as well as being one of the national colors, and golden yellow to the sun and the excellence of the personnel in assigned tasks. Red, as part of the background, is the second national color used. A white sword across the red, gold, and blue background completes the national colors, and is indicative of the strength and capabilities of the squadron. The encircling electrons are indicative of the very nature of the 48th Component Maintenance Squadron's mission. The white banner above the emblem, with the words in blue, "STATUE OF LIBERTY WING," symbolizes that the squadron is an integral part of the 48th Fighter Wing.



## 48TH EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Maintenance Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Field Maintenance Squadron on 15 November 1954.

Redesignated 48th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron:

15 November 1958.

Redesignated 48th Field Maintenance Squadron on 1 July 1964.

Redesignated 48th Equipment Maintenance Squadron on 31 August 1981.

### Assignments

48th Maintenance and Supply Group, 10 July 1952; 48th Fighter Wing,

8 December 1957; 48th Logistics (later, 48th Maintenance) Group, 31 March

1992 – present.

### Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 June 1998

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 Oct 1998 – 30 Sep 2000

1 Oct 2000 – 24 Sep 2002

1 Oct 2002 – 30 Sep 2004

1 Oct 2004 – 31 Oct 2005

1 Nov 2005 – 31 Dec 2006

1 Jan – 31 Dec 2007

1 Jan – 31 Dec 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Equipment Maintenance Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

### **Commanders**

Maj James A. Lovell	3 October 2012
Maj Anthony R. Deguchi	17 February 2011
Maj Michael A. Wigen	30 June 2009
Maj Darin B. Dronoff	12 July 2007
Lt Col Benjamin Davis	15 July 2005
Lt Col Stephen B. Lawlor	19 July 2004
Maj Helen L. Brasher	31 January 2003
Maj Marcus F. Novak	22 June 2001
Lt Col Terry W. Williamson	5 May 2000
Lt Col Charles L. Webb, III	ca. May 1999
Maj Dennis S. Perez	5 December 1997
Lt Col John P. Harris	27 June 1996
Maj Arthur B. Cameron, III	8 April 1994
Maj Stephen J. Milone	3 February 1992
Maj Russell G. Richardson	6 December 1990
Maj William C. Clark	13 March 1989
Maj Walter W. Saeger, Jr.	11 May 1988
Lt Col Andrew M. Crowe	1 June 1987
Maj Robert E. George	15 July 1985
Maj Robert H. Steele	18 July 1984
Lt Col Jerry P. Wax	30 July 1983
Lt Col Stephen J. Ratcliffe	15 March 1982
Maj Gary A. Chabot	31 August 1981
Maj Robert H. Peterson	10 July 1980
Lt Col Lowell V. Thomas	24 February 1978
Maj Earl D. Baker	7 June 1976
Lt Col Travis D. Dabbs	6 January 1975
Lt Col Troy L. Caldwell	1 November 1972
Lt Col Nickolaus A. Kueber	3 January 1972
Maj Stanley Tufo	15 December 1969
Lt Col John B. Gipson	20 January 1967
Maj Marcus W. Galyean	3 October 1966
Maj James G. Van Patten	7 December 1965
Maj Arnold H. Echola	1 July 1964
Maj James R. Curran	June 1963
Maj Stanley Wilkinson, Jr.	24 May 1960
Maj Lacy W. White, Jr.	5 November 1959
Maj George W. Maxon, Jr.	24 July 1959
Maj Woodrow W. Fry	ca. 1 April 1959
Maj William M. Menaker, Jr.	ca. August 1957
Maj Charles F. Earll	15 June 1956

Maj Leslie W. Tomlin  
Capt Harrison B. Lethbridge  
Maj Arthur W. Kownslar  
Maj Leslie W. Tomlin

13 December 1955  
6 August 1955  
January 1955  
10 July 1952

**Emblem** (Approved 26 May 2006)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The silver wrench represents the superior maintenance mission and performance of the unit. The buff hand symbolizes strength and dexterity in performance of mechanical duties. The black background signifies the ability to fulfill the air mission. The three lightning bolts, blue, yellow, and red represent the fighter squadrons the unit supports.

Motto: “SOUTIEN POUR TOUS” [Support For All]



## **48TH MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS SQUADRON**

Inactivated 22 March 2013

### **Lineage**

Designated 48th Logistics Support Squadron and activated on 31 March 1992.  
Redesignated 48th Maintenance Operations Squadron on 25 September 2002.

### **Assignments**

48th Logistics (later, 48th Maintenance) Group, 31 March 1992 – 22 March 2013.

### **Stations**

RAF Lakenheath, England, 31 March 1992 – 22 March 2013.

### **Commanders**

Capt Jason T. Hunter	11 January 2013
Maj James A. Lovell	14 June 2012
Maj Carl J. Olsen	10 June 2010
Maj Jason McCurry	3 September 2008
Maj Greg Buckner	30 June 2006
Capt Brian K. Martin	26 May 2006
Maj Paul Griffith	15 Oct 2004
Capt Felicia Sargent	28 June 2004
Lt Col Matthew Kmon	13 June 2003
Maj Ray A. Lindsay	3 July 2002
Lt Col Daniel E. Hagmaier	2 May 2000
Maj Charles L. Webb III	31 July 1998
Capt Justin L. White	5 December 1997
Maj Dennis S. Perez	27 June 1996
Maj John P. Harris	25 August 1995
Maj James E. Frowein	2 August 1994
Maj Steven A. Bagnaschi	7 July 1993
Maj Curtis S. Driggers	31 March 1992

### **Honors**

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005  
1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006  
1 January – 31 December 2007  
1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Logistics Support Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

**Emblem** (Approved 21 July 1994)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The firebird on the flight symbol represents the squadron personnel and their dedication to guarding, guiding, and maintaining the Wing's aircraft and mission. The swirling contrail reflects the turbulence in the world and serves to remind the unit personnel of the sacrifices that were necessary in the past to sustain future peace.



## 48TH MUNITIONS SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Aviation Depot Squadron on 18 August 1959.

Activated on 1 December 1959.

Redesignated 48th Munitions Maintenance Squadron on 1 July 1960.

Discontinued and inactivated on 1 September 1964.

Activated on 8 October 1972.

Inactivated on 31 August 1981.

Redesignated 48th Munitions Squadron on 17 December 2002.

Activated on 24 January 2003.

### Assignments

815th Combat Support Group (operational control by 90th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, 28 April – 20 June 1960, and 40th Bombardment Wing, 20-30 June 1960), 1 December 1959.

40th Bombardment Wing, Medium (later, 40th Strategic Aerospace Wing), 1 July 1960 – 1 September 1964.

48th Tactical Fighter Wing, 8 October 1972 – 31 August 1981.

48th Maintenance Group, 24 January 2003 – present.

### Stations

Forbes Air Force Base, Kansas, 1 December 1959 – 1 September 1964.

RAF Lakenheath, 8 October 1972 – 31 August 1981; 24 January 2003 – present.

### Commanders

Maj. Donald W. Newton II	13 June 2013
Maj Shad K. Colgate	29 June 2011
Maj Suzanne G. McLaughlin	24 July 2009
Major Brian Tolson	14 May 2007
Lt Col John C. Mateer IV	23 June 2005
Lt Col Stephen D. Petters	31 July 2003
Lt Col Marcus F. Novak	31 January 2003
Maj Gary A. Chabot	10 July – 31 August 1981
Capt Francis L. Graham	15 May 1981
Maj Henry J. Zabinski	25 June 1979
Maj Neil W. White	15 January 1977
Maj Robert H. Myers	31 August 1973
Lt Col Francis R. Perry	8 October 1972
Lt Col Basil C. Opalenik	ca. November 1963 – 1964
Lt Col Wesley R. Rhodehamel	3 April 1962
Maj Howard C. Davies	19 June 1961
Lt Col John A. Schlupp	January 1960
Capt Dorsey C. Loux	December 1959

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

**Emblem** (Approved 15 Aug 2003)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The three black stars represent the three Air Force Specialties forming the composition of the squadron. The lightning bolts stand for honor for the dual capabilities that the unit supports. All elements encompass the true spirit of the unit's motto.

Motto: "LET THEM FEAR US"



## **48TH MEDICAL GROUP**

### **Lineage**

Constituted USAF Hospital, Lakenheath on 14 April 1971.

Activated on 1 July 1971.

Redesignated USAF Regional Hospital, Lakenheath on 20 September 1985.

Redesignated 48th Tactical Fighter Wing Hospital on 1 September 1988.

Redesignated 48th Medical Group on 31 March 1992.

### **Assignments**

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter, 48th Fighter) Wing,  
1 July 1971 – present.

### **Assigned Units**

48th Aerospace Medical Squadron: 1 September 1994 – present.

48th Dental Squadron: 1 September 1994 – present.

48th Medical Operations Squadron: 1 September 1994 – present.

48th Medical Support Squadron: 1 September 1994 – present.

### **Stations**

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 July 1971 – present.

### **Commanders**

Col Joseph J. Legan	11 May 2011
Col Kenneth McDonnell	9 April 2008
Col Kathleen Dobbs	7 January 2008
Col Robert I. Miller	21 June 2005
Col Stephen A. McGuire	19 August 2002
Col Farley J. Howell	20 November 2000
Col Cynthia A. Terriberry	14 March 1999
Col Stephen L. Meigs	14 March 1997
Col Paul B. Christianson	20 July 1995
Col John A. Watters, Jr.	17 July 1992
Col Charles W. Brown III	8 June 1992
Col Fredrick Fishburn	7 September 1988
Col Jacob T. Moll	1 July 1986
Col Robert T. Jones	23 August 1984
Col Marshall S. Cook	21 August 1980
Col Robert H. Bonner	5 August 1977
Col William L. Lee, Jr.	14 August 1974
Col Esteban A. Alcazar	15 June 1974
Col Howard R. Unger	29 July 1972
Col Esteban A. Alcazar	20 June 1972
Col John R. Troxell	1 July 1971

## **Honors**

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

24 March – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

## **Emblem**

A group assigned to a wing echelon organization is not authorized its own distinct emblem. Instead, it uses the emblem of the parent establishment with the group's own designation in the scroll.

## 48TH AEROSPACE MEDICINE SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Aerospace Medicine Squadron on 1 August 1994.  
Activated on 1 September 1994.

### Assignments

48th Medical Group, 1 September 1994 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 September 1994 – present.

### Commanders

Col Lynda K. Vu	23 July 2013
Lt Col Erik K. Koda	27 July 2011
Col Blake D. Lollis	23 July 2009
Col Federic A. Marks	3 July 2007
Col Patrick R. Storms	11 July 2005
Col Joseph B. Anderson	8 July 2003
Lt Col Kenneth K. Knight	9 July 2001
Lt Col Matthew R. Chini	9 July 1999
Lt Col Richard Bachmann, Jr.	15 July 1997
Lt Col Jim A. Davis	18 July 1995
Lt Col Daniel L. Van Syoc	7 September 1994

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

6 September 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 June 1998

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Equipment Maintenance Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

### Emblem (Approved 19 March 1997)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The disc as a globe signifies the unit's

worldwide focus of medical services. The red cross, a traditional medical symbol, reflects the services offered by the squadron. The flight symbol alludes to the unit's support of both ground and aerospace forces.

Motto: "KEEP THEM FIT AND FLYING"



## 48TH DENTAL SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Dental Squadron on 1 August 1994.

Activated on 1 September 1994.

### Assignments

48th Medical Group, 1 September 1994 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 September 1994 – present.

### Commanders

Col Scott R. Schubkegel	3 August 2011
Col John C. Kresin	14 July 2008
Col Douglas C. Wilson	30 June 2005
Col James E. King	3 July 2002
Col Elliot R. Shulman	5 July 2000
Col Benjamin Blackham	2 July 1997
Col John W. Shaner	7 September 1994

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

6 September 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 June 1998

24 March – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

**Emblem** (Approved 20 June 2001)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The torch and flame, symbolic of unit's dedication to the 48th Fighter Wing, represents freedom and enlightenment. The ivory tooth-shaped aura represents the Dental Squadron's unwavering commitment to wartime readiness and peacetime oral health.

Motto: "YOU SMILE BECAUSE WE CARE"



## 48TH INPATIENT SQUADRON

### Lineage

Designated 48th Inpatient Squadron on 19 July 2007.

Activated on 19 July 2007.

### Assignments

48th Medical Group, 19 July 2007 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 19 July 2007 – present.

### Commanders

Col Margaret M. Walsh	1 August 2013
Col Daniel E. Gerke	16 June 2011
Col Theresa D. Rodriguez	21 June 2010
Lt Col Annata Rae Sullivan	11 June 2009
Col Robert G. Hontz	19 July 2007

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

**Emblem** (approved 23 June 2008).

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The Air Force Memorial spires represent the core values the squadron lives everyday. The red cross and the serpent entwined on one of the spires (alluding to the Staff of Aesculapius) represent the medical care provided by the unit. The motto “OPTIMOS CURAMUS” translates in English to “We Care for the Best.”



## 48TH MEDICAL OPERATIONS SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Medical Operations Squadron on 1 August 1994.  
Activated on 1 September 1994.

### Assignments

48th Medical Group, 1 September 1994 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 September 1994 – present.

### Commanders

Lt Col Anderson B. Rowan	1 June 2012
Col Rebecca L. Brown	21 May 2009
Col Matthew P. Wicklund	9 Aug 2005
Col James A. King	30 Sep 2003
Lt Col Joseph D. Dye	2 July 2001
Lt Col David M. Jenkins	2 Sep 1999
Col Linda E. Henderson	11 Jul 1997
Lt Col Paul R. Ziaya	17 Nov 1995
Lt Col Albert W. Swanegan	7 Sep 1994

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

- 1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998
- 24 March – 10 June 1999
- 1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000
- 1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002
- 1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004
- 1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005
- 1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006
- 1 January – 31 December 2007
- 1 January – 31 December 2008

**Emblem** (Approved 19 March 1997)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The Statue of Liberty “enlightening the world” represents the unit’s patriotic defense of our constitutional liberties. Its torch is entwined with a serpent, reminiscent of the Staff of Aesculapius. The flame is marked with a red cross. Both are symbols of the medical field and symbolic of the squadron’s medical functions. The stars denote the many medical services provided by the unit.

Motto: “LIBERTY MEDICS”



## 48TH MEDICAL SUPPORT SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Medical Support Squadron on 1 August 1994.  
Activated on 1 September 1994.

### Assignments

48th Medical Group, 1 September 1994 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 September 1994 – present.

### Commanders

Lt Col Gigi A. Simko	13 July 2011
Lt Col Jeffrey J. White	25 June 2008
Lt Col Rex A. Langston	20 June 2006
Lt Col Charles E. Potter	12 June 2003
Col Robert J. Rennie	26 July 2001
Lt Col Wilfrid J. Hill	25 July 2000
Col Steven H. Regner	11 May 1998
Lt Col James R. Brown	27 February 1997
Lt Col Jeanie M. Kearney	7 September 1994

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

- 1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998
- 24 March – 10 June 1999
- 1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000
- 1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002
- 1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004
- 1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005
- 1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006
- 1 January – 31 December 2007
- 1 January – 31 December 2008

**Emblem** (Approved 26 July 1995)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The red cross represents the unit's medical mission; the torch describes liberty and the quest for freedom; the swirling arrow signifies the various flights that are united in support of the medical facility.

Motto: "CONSUCIATUS SUFFRAGARI" [United Support]



## 48TH SURGICAL OPERATIONS SQUADRON

### Lineage

Designated 48th Inpatient Squadron on 19 July 2007.

Activated on 19 July 2007.

### Assignments

48th Medical Group, 19 July 2007 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 19 July 2007 – present.

### Commanders

Lt Col Kristen J. Beals	27 July 2012
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Lt Col Michael J. Higgins	20 July 2009
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Lt Col Thomas W. Harrell	19 July 2007
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### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

**Emblem** (approved 11 February 2008)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The red cross represents the squadron's core mission and competency as medics across all medical Air Force Specialty Codes. The flames allude to the fire of combat where the squadron is required to bring its skills, the peril which its patients can be in that requires its intervention and the testing of its ability in delivering absolute superior health care. The eagle rising from the flames alludes to the mythological phoenix representing the squadron's support of the 48th Fighter Wing's primary mission and symbolizes the restoration of health and support of the United States Air Force mission. The motto "VITAM DARE SALUTEM RESTITUERE" translates in English to "Delivering Life Restoring Health."



## **48TH MISSION SUPPORT GROUP**

### **Lineage**

Established as 48th Air Base Group on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Combat Support Group on 15 January 1962.

Redesignated 48th Support Group on 31 March 1992.

Redesignated 48th Mission Support Group on 25 September 2002.

### **Assignments**

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter, 48th Fighter) Wing,  
10 July 1952 – present.

### **Assigned Units**

48th Air Police (later, 48th Security Police, 48th Security Forces) Squadron:  
10 July 1952 – 1 August 1985; 31 March 1992 – present.

48th Communications Squadron: 10 July 1952 – 1 October 1959;  
31 March 1992 – present.

48th Contracting Squadron: 25 September 2002 – present.

48th Food Service (later, 48th Services; 48th Morale Welfare Recreation, and  
Services; 48th Services, 48th Force Support Squadron) Squadron: 10 July  
1952 – 15 January 1962; 1 October 1981 – present.

48th Installations (later, 48th Civil Engineering, 48th Civil Engineer) Squadron:  
10 July 1952 – present.

48th Personnel (later, 48th Mission Support) Squadron:  
14 November 1986 – 29 July 2008.

48th Supply (later, 48th Logistics Readiness) Squadron:  
8 December 1957 – 15 January 1962; 25 September 2002 – present.

48th Transportation Squadron: 8 December 1957 – 24 June 1974

### **Stations**

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

### **Commanders**

Col Mark R. Vandever	26 July 2013
Col Scott I. Benza	27 May 2011
Col Cassie B. Barlow	18 June 2009
Col John G. Clarke	20 June 2007
Col Amanda Gladney	11 August 2005
Col Neal B. McElhannon	28 July 2003
Col Donald M. Palandech	6 July 2001
Col Mark D. Perodeau	21 July 1999
Col Stuart M. Ehrlich	15 July 1997
Lt Col Donald A. Gemeinhardt	28 May 1997
Col Rulon L. Brough	21 July 1995

Col Larry G. Carter	14 April 1993
Col Walter E. Buchanan III	14 July 1992
Col Richard Davis	23 February 1990
Lt Col Robert M. Timmons	21 June 1989
Col George D. Westover	1 July 1988
Col William E. Dunnivant	1 July 1986
Col Dwight M. Kealoha	1 June 1985
Col Keith N. Lacey III	27 January 1984
Col Henry R. Becker	2 August 1982
Col Merle E. Bollenbach	9 May 1980
Col James E. Kelm	8 May 1978
Col Robert I. Paltenberg	ca. 1 December 1975
Col Louis A. Babbitt	1 June 1974
Col Edward R. Johnston	10 July 1970
Col Stephen A. Farris, Jr.	14 August 1968
Col Joseph R. Struby	1 August 1967
Lt Col David T. Mold	17 June 1967
Col Robert A. O'Donnell	ca. 1965
Col Robert E. Carlson	22 July 1963
Lt Col Harold D. Collins	5 July 1963
Col Evans G. Stephens	11 July 1960
Lt Col Thomas C. McGuire	15 January 1960
Col Edward F. Roddy	1 December 1957
Col William C. Plott	13 July 1956
Col Theodore H. Runyon	by June 1956
Col William L. Leverette	22 July 1954
Col Lynn R. Moore	by December 1953
Lt Col Ray A. Robinson, Jr.	24 July 1953
Col Walter L. Wheeler	10 July 1952

## Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.*

### Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia 1990 – 1991

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait 1991

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988  
1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990  
\*20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991  
1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996  
1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998  
\*\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999  
1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000  
1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004  
1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005  
1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006  
1 January – 31 December 2007  
1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors earned as the 48TFW (Provisional)*

*\*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Support Group-Noble Anvil.*

### **Emblem**

A group assigned to a wing echelon organization is not authorized its own distinct emblem. Instead, it uses the emblem of the parent establishment with the group's own designation in the scroll.

## 48TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Installations Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Civil Engineering Squadron on 1 July 1960.

Redesignated 48th Civil Engineer Squadron on 1 March 1994.

### Assignments

48th Air Base (later, 48th Combat Support, 48th Support, 48th Mission Support) Group, 10 July 1952 – present.

### Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Civil Engineer Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

## Commanders

Maj Gregory A. Morissette	2 August 2012
Lt Col Shawn C. Thompson	8 July 2010
Lt Col John P. Baker	3 July 2008
Lt Col Brian C. Murphy	20 July 2006
Lt Col Roy Agustin	10 June 2005
Lt Col Dimasalang F. Junio	4 June 2003
Lt Col Thomas D. Quasney	21 July 2000
Lt Col Andrew R. Scrafford	23 July 1997
Maj Joe G. Ballard	1 June 1997
Lt Col Steven W Zander	30 June 1994
Lt Col Richard W. Dennis	10 March 1992
Lt Col Michael J. W. Kaminskas	25 September 1990
Lt Col Patrick A. Burns	20 July 1988
Lt Col Chris E. Doepke	9 June 1987
Lt Col Marcos J. Madrid	16 May 1985
Maj Raymond J. Coughlin	17 March 1985
Lt Col Gerald L. Plummer	4 July 1984
Lt Col Frank D. Abbott	21 May 1984
Lt Col Marshall W. May, Jr.	14 August 1981
Lt Col Burrell R. Handy III	3 August 1978
Lt Col Herman H. Husbands	13 September 1975
Maj Richard H. Wyatt	12 July 1972
Maj James H. LaFon	31 January 1970
Capt Forest A. Nichols	by August 1968
Lt Col J. S. Palmer	by August 1967
Maj John R. Osborn	by July 1966
Capt William W. Farnsworth	by July 1965
Lt Col Jerry S. Hall	by January 1963
Capt Stephen J. Ungvary, Jr.	by July 1962
Lt Col Thomas T. Jackson	ca. December 1959
Maj Gerald J. Urpschot	ca. 18 November 1957
Maj William R. Royal	ca. 1 August 1957
Maj Charles A. Ward, Jr.	by December 1956
1Lt Travis M. Smith	by June 1956
Capt Charles B. Kochenash	21 August 1953
Maj Ilbert D. Brayshaw	ca. 23 September 1952
unknown	10 July 1952

**Emblem** (Approved 8 September 1982)

The statue's torch of freedom that lights the way for the poor, beaten, oppressed, and downtrodden is featured in the center of the cross hairs and is ringed by four symbols that best represent the diverse services that the 48th Civil Engineer Squadron provides. The stack of coins represents the large sum of funds that Civil Engineers are responsible for. The compass symbolizes engineering design. The fireman's hat and ax symbolize fire protection. The house symbolizes the unit's significant facility maintenance and repair efforts and the Base Housing Office. Motto: "WE SERVICE LIBERTY"



## 48TH COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Communications Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Inactivated on 1 October 1959.

Activated on 1 May 1991.

### Assignments

48th Air Base Group, 10 July 1952 – 1 October 1959.

48th Fighter Wing, 1 May 1991.

48th Support (later, 48th Mission Support) Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

### Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952 – 1 October 1959.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 May 1991 – present.

### Commanders

Maj Joshua H. Rockhill	2 July 2012
Maj Lamont Atkins	16 August 2010
Maj Sean Murphy	10 July 2008
Maj Charmaine L. Martin	12 July 2006
Maj Jonathan A. Sutherland	20 July 2004
Maj Anthony J. Thomas	11 July 2002
Maj Thomas J. Weber	23 June 2000
Maj Tracy A. Amos	2 July 1998
Maj Albert P. Zelenak, Jr.	18 July 1994
Maj Terry L. Stockholm	19 June 1992
Maj James H. Gibbs	1 May 1991
Capt Joseph P. Boucher, Jr.	1 May 1958 – 1 October 1959
Capt Maurice J. Boots	by October 1955
Capt William H. Osbourne	by December 1952
Capt Guy H. Able, Jr.	10 July 1952

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1]-11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996  
1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998  
1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000  
\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999  
1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002  
1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004  
1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005  
1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006  
1 January – 31 December 2007  
1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48 Expeditionary Communications Squadron-  
Noble Anvil.*

**Emblem** (Approved 3 March 2003)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The guardant Wolf Spider represents the constant readiness and air superiority waiting for anyone to challenge it. The lightning flashes symbolize speed and multidirectional reach of modern communications. The far-reaching web represents the web of communications that is in existence.

Motto: “INTUS UMBRA NULLUS” (In the Shadow of None)



## 48TH CONTRACTING SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Contracting Squadron on 27 September 1993.  
Activated on 1 October 1993.

### Assignments

48th Logistics Group, 1 October 1993.  
48th Mission Support Group, 25 September 2002 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 October 1993 – present.

### Commanders

Maj Thomas M. Clohessy	12 July 2012
Lt Col Raymond L. Reyes	4 August 2009
Lt Col William J. Lorey	4 August 2006
Capt Alexander D. Basco	22 July 2006
Lt Col Julie Wittkoff	08 July 2004
Maj Joel T. Lagasse	2 August 2002
Maj Jill E. Stiglich	1 August 2001
Maj Renee M. Richardson	18 April 2000
Maj James E. Hurley	13 June 1998
Maj Arthur J. Brown, III	19 December 1996
Maj Brenda L. Hazelrig	27 September 1994
Maj James M. Henson	1 October 1993

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1 October 1993] – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Contracting Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

**Emblem** (approved 23 January 2008)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The Statue of Liberty is taken from the emblem of the 48th Fighter Wing in recognition of the squadron's support to the wing. The aircraft flying across the globe and the trailing contrails represent the combat capability made possible through the unit's efforts.



## **48TH FORCE SUPPORT SQUADRON**

### **Lineage**

Constituted 48th Food Service Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Discontinued, and inactivated, on 15 January 1962.

Redesignated 48th Services Squadron on 21 August 1981.

Activated on 1 October 1981.

Redesignated 48th Morale, Welfare, Recreation and Services Squadron on  
1 September 1992.

Redesignated 48th Services Squadron on 15 January 1994.

Redesignated 48<sup>th</sup> Force Support Squadron on 29 July 2008 (absorbed 48th  
Mission Support Squadron functions as part of USAFE/A1 realignment)

### **Assignments**

48th Air Base Group, 10 July 1952 – 15 January 1962.

48th Combat Support (later, 48th Support, 48th Mission Support) Group,  
1 October 1981 – present.

### **Stations**

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – 15 January 1962;  
1 October 1981 – present.

### **Commanders**

Maj Ryan E. Richardson	15 July 2013
Lt Col Aimee C. Alvstad	14 July 2011
Maj Kevin D. Heckle	29 July 2008
Lt Col Derrick A. Aiken	7 July 2006
Maj Serena Armstrong	23 May 2005
Lt Col Kerry L. Beagham	5 June 2003
Maj Stephen M. Dale	22 February 2001
Lt Col Melissa R. Kallet	12 January 2001
Lt Col Kimberly A. Toney	25 March 1999
Lt Col Michelle S. Atchison	27 May 1997
Lt Col Michael D. Bradley	6 May 1997
Maj Michael A. O'Dell	13 January 1994
Lt Col Lewis E. McBride III	20 August 1992
Maj Leighton D. Costilow	17 July 1990
Maj Patricia A. Varner	28 December 1987
Maj R. T. Parker	1 November 1986
1Lt Timothy D. Knipe	27 June 1986
Capt Ronald D. Rasmussen, Jr.	15 July 1985
Maj William L. Melrose	19 November 1982
Maj David F. Honeycutt	1 October 1981
[unknown 1 Jul 1958 – 15 Jan 1962]	

1Lt Fritz C. Friday	11 January 1958
1Lt Earl R. Murphy	28 November 1957
1Lt Robert L. Borod	16 September 1956
1Lt Howard J. Tyson	13 July 1955
Maj Hoy C. Cole	7 June 1955
WOJG Harold L. Brock	by June 1953
1Lt Kenneth G. Conrad	10 July 1952

## **Honors**

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Services Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

**Emblem** (Approved 29 July 2008)

Blue and yellow are the colors used for Air Force and red symbolizes life and action. Stars are emblematic of Military Leadership and interlacing connotes a strong support. The center star represents the unit and the six sided hexagon refers to the basic functional responsibilities. The three stars upon the trefoils, symbols of unity, represent Consumer Affairs and along with the above symbolize the overall mission of the 48th Services Squadron.

Motto: “SERVICE WITHOUT SERVITUDE”



## 48TH LOGISTICS READINESS SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Supply Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Logistics Readiness Squadron on 25 September 2002.

### Assignments

48th Maintenance and Supply Group, 10 July 1952.

48th Air Base Group, 8 December 1957.

48th Fighter Wing, 15 January 1962.

48th Logistics Group, 31 March 1992.

48th Mission Support Group, 25 September 2002 – present.

### Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Supply Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

## Commanders

Maj Jarod P. Blecher	29 June 2012
Lt Col Adrian M. Crowley	25 June 2010
Lt Col Deborah L. Kent	2 July 2008
Lt Col Kevin L. Sampels	27 June 2006
Lt Col John Waggoner	10 June 2004
Lt Col Richard E. Czyzewski	27 June 2003
Lt Col Nancy L. Combs	10 July 2001
Maj Josephine Racicot	20 October 1999
Maj Bradley D. Silver	23 July 1998
Maj Phillip R. Frederick	12 February 1996
Maj Thomas W. Huber	12 July 1994
Lt Col Gary T. McCoy	6 September 1991
Lt Col Melissa M. Williams	15 August 1988
Lt Col Edward H. Ledell	5 August 1985
Maj Russell L. Weaver, Jr.	1 June 1983
Lt Col William M. Newsom	5 August 1982
Maj Edward E. Dudley II	1 April 1982
Lt Col Peter G. Stauder	11 December 1980
Lt Col Meredith W. Mullins	7 December 1978
Lt Col Robert L. Wielatz	2 June 1977
Lt Col John D. Messersmith	15 December 1975
Lt Col Thurston A. Thompson	15 August 1974
Capt John T. Skinta	15 April 1974
Maj Hoyt W. Huggins	8 December 1972
Maj Richard T. Schubert	by June 1971
Maj Leroy F. LeBlanc	17 February 1970
Maj Alfonse R. W. Channing	October 1968
Lt Col Sidney B. Taylor	December 1966
1Lt Jerome T. Burns	by 13 July 1965
Capt Joseph H. C. Michaud	23 May 1964
Capt Max Schneider	ca. January 1963
Maj Edwin L. Atkins	August 1960
Maj Peter P. Zwarych	March 1960
Maj Earl H. Ellis, Jr.	July 1959
Maj Richard W. Stevens	30 March 1959
Maj Walter E. White	1 January 1959
Lt Col Leon E. Lincoln, Jr.	1 February 1956
Capt Kenneth G. Conrad	1 April 1955
Maj Robert W. McGriffin	by March 1954
Maj Alfred A. Hughes	ca. 1 December 1952
Lt Col Paul A. McVay	10 July 1952

**Emblem** (Approved 30 December 1968)

Ultramarine blue and golden yellow are the Air Force colors—blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, and yellow to the sun and excellence of personnel in assigned duties. The chain symbolizes the unity of command and strength of the entire Squadron as a unit. The lightning bolts denote speed of response and the four areas symbolize the four cardinal points of the compass representing the unlimited range and purpose relating to the mission of the Squadron.



## 48TH SECURITY FORCES SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Air Police Squadron on 25 July 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Security Police Squadron on 1 May 1967.

Redesignated 48th Security Forces Squadron on 1 July 1997.

### Assignments

48th Air Base Group, 10 July 1952.

7348th Security Police Group, 1 August 1985.

48th Security Police Group, 21 October 1988.

48th Support (later, 48th Mission Support) Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

### Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Security Forces Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

## Commanders

Lt Col Derrick J. Weyand	25 July 2013
Lt Col Paul D. Cairney	15 June 2011
Lt Col Michael D. Ross	6 August 2009
Lt Col John Northon	25 July 2007
Lt Col Scott Enold	21 July 2006
Lt Col Kenneth D. Ribler	16 July 2004
Lt Col William P. Delaney	22 May 2002
Maj William Brooks	11 March 2002
Maj William R. Renfroe	23 July 1999
Lt Col James Peck	ca. July 1997
Lt Col Kevin C. Andersen	7 July 1995
Lt Col Robert F. Byrd	12 June 1993
Lt Col James A. Thomas III	4 December 1991
Capt Billy R. Gibson	18 March 1991
Capt Mike S. Mireless	25 February 1991
Capt Brian E. Fazenbaker	19 January 1990
Capt Billy R. Gibson	19 December 1989
Capt Kurt C. Fecht	5 January 1986
Capt John C. D'Auria	1 August 1985
Lt Col Frank M. Willingham, Jr.	10 April 1984
Capt John W. McCoy	23 November 1983
Maj John C. Walsh	15 June 1982
Lt Col Joseph P. Brooks, Sr.	23 May 1980
Lt Col Theodore H. Koch, Jr.	31 August 1978
Lt Col Paul E. Samulski	27 June 1977
Maj David J. Smith	20 August 1975
Capt Gene A. Ansorge	19 May 1975
Capt Timm G. Engh	16 January 1974
Maj Robert H. Moon	1 February 1973
Capt John R. McElhaney	by July 1969
Capt Richard J. Carpenter, Jr.	1 May 1969
Capt Roland J. Simmons	November 1968
1Lt William D. Doran	by August 1967
Lt Col Joseph V. Sinnett, Jr.	5 August 1966
1Lt William D. Doran	26 January 1966
CWO W4 Ralph E. McCarthy	15 December 1965
Maj William G. Petit	8 June 1965
Maj Karl T. A. Moravek	ca. 15 August 1962
Capt Kenton D. Miller	by July 1960
Capt Richard B. Jenkins	29 December 1958
1Lt Peter S. Conover	17 February 1958
Maj Earl H. Ellis, Jr.	1 October 1957
1Lt Peter S. Conover	24 May 1956
Maj Richard H. Collins	by September 1954

1Lt Bernard B. Carroll  
Maj Howard W. Densford  
Capt Donald E. Collins

by December 1953  
ca. 1 December 1952  
10 July 1952

**Emblem** (Approved 23 April 1964)

The emblem is symbolic of the squadron and its mission. The encircling olive branches depict honor and the red rim valor. The two shades of blue in the background represent 24 hour night and day protection. The armored fist alludes to power and protection, the sword to justice, the lightning bolts as a striking force. The wings depict peace and the 48 stars allude to the number of the unit. The emblem bears our national colors, red, white and blue, to reflect patriotism and the Air Force colors, ultramarine blue and golden yellow, to indicate the unit is an integral part of the United States Air Force.

Motto: "PARATI PRO RE IMPROVISA" [Prepared For The Unexpected]



## **48TH OPERATIONS GROUP**

### **Lineage**

Established as 48th Bombardment Group (Light) on 20 November 1940.

Activated on 15 January 1941.

Redesignated 48th Bombardment Group (Dive) on 28 August 1942.

Redesignated 48th Fighter-Bomber Group on 15 August 1943.

Redesignated 48th Fighter Group on 30 May 1944.

Inactivated on 7 November 1945.

Redesignated 48th Fighter-Bomber Group on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Inactivated on 8 December 1957.

Redesignated 48th Tactical Fighter Group on 31 July 1985.

Redesignated 48th Operations Group on 1 March 1992.

Activated 31 March 1992.

### **Assignments**

15th Bombardment Wing, 15 January 1941.

II Air Support (later, II Ground Air Support) Command, 1 September 1941.

XII Bomber Command, 2 May 1942.

III Bomber Command, 8 May 1942.

III Ground Air Support (later, III Air Support) Command, 10 August 1942.

III Fighter Command, 6 August 1943 (attached to I Air Support Command for operation control, 10 Sep 1943 – 14 Jan 1944).

IX Air Support (later, IX Tactical Air) Command, 31 March 1944.

XXIX Tactical Air Command (Provisional), 22 October 1944.

IX Fighter Command, 1 December 1944.

IX Tactical Air Command, 16 January 1945.

XIX Tactical Air Command, 28 April – August 1945.

First Air Force, 9 September – 7 November 1945.

48th Fighter-Bomber Wing, 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957.

48th Fighter Wing, 31 March 1992 – present.

### **Assigned Units**

48th Operations Support Squadron: 31 March 1992 – present.

56<sup>th</sup> Rescue Squadron: 28 June 2006 – present.

492d Fighter Squadron: 15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945; 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

493d Fighter Squadron: 15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945; 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 1 January 1994 – present.

494th Fighter Squadron: 15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945; 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

495th Fighter Squadron: (attached 15 January 1941) 15 August 1941 – ca. 31 March 1944.

## Stations

Savannah, Georgia, 15 January 1941.  
Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, 26 May 1941.  
Savannah, Georgia, 7 February 1942.  
Key Field, Mississippi, 28 June 1942.  
William Northern Army Airfield, Tennessee, 20 August 1943.  
Waterboro Army Airfield, South Carolina, 27 January – 13 March 1944.  
Ibsley, England, 31 March 1944.  
Deux Jumeaux, France, 18 June 1944.  
Villacoublay, France, 29 August 1944.  
Cambrai/Niergnies, France, 15 September 1944.  
St. Trond, Belgium, 30 September 1944.  
Kelz, Germany, 26 March 1945.  
Kassel, Germany, 17 April 1945.  
Illesheim, Germany, 29 April 1945.  
Laon, France, 5 July – August 1945.  
Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, 9 September – 7 November 1945.  
Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957.  
RAF Lakenheath, England, 31 March 1992 – present.

## Commanders

Col Mark H. Slocum	20 July 2012
Lt Col Clinton A. Mixon	27 June 2012
Col Daniel J. Orcutt	30 July 2010
Col John T. Quintas	11 July 2008
Col Garvin A. McGettrick	29 June 2006
Col Ronald K. Laughbaum	13 August 2004
Col William J. DelGrego	19 July 2002
Col Benjamin G. Hensley	28 November 2000
Col Jack B. Egginton	3 November 1999
Col Steven D. Eddy	20 April 1998
Col Norman R. Seip	22 February 1997
Col Kenneth M. DeCuir	22 July 1994
Col Steven L. Turner	4 May 1993
Col Glen W. Moorehead	4 May 1992
Col Patrick F. Nolte	31 March 1992
Lt Col Thomas N. Hergert	by June 1956 – 8 Dec 1957
Lt Col John D. McFarlane	by September 1955
Col Arthur D. Thomas	by December 1954
Col Frank A. Hill	ca. October 1953
Lt Col Arthur D. Thomas	ca. 17 May 1953
Col Chesley G. Peterson	10 July 1952
Lt Col Paul P. Douglas, Jr.	28 June 1945 – 7 November 1945
Lt Col Harold L. McNeely	8 June 1945
Col James K. Johnson	November 1944
Col George L. Wertenbaker	23 April 1944

Col Dixon M. Allison	8 November 1943
Lt Col Charles C Kegelman	May – October 1943
Lt Col Preston P. Pender	February – April 1943
Col Norman R. Burnett	February 1942 – January 1943
Lt Col Bernard S. Thompsan	15 January 1941

## Aircraft

1941:	Douglas A-20 <i>Havoc</i> Curtiss A-18 <i>Shrike</i>
1942-1944:	Douglas A-20 <i>Havoc</i> Douglas A-24 <i>Dauntless</i> Vultee A-31 <i>Vengeance</i> Vultee A-35 <i>Vengeance</i> North American A-36 <i>Apache</i> Bell P-39 <i>Airacobra</i> Curtiss P-40 <i>Warhawk</i>
1944-1945:	Republic P-47 <i>Thunderbolt</i>
1952-1956:	Republic F-84 <i>Thunderjet</i> North American F-86 <i>Sabre</i>
1956-1957:	North American F-100 <i>Super Sabre</i>
1992:	General Dynamics F-111 <i>Aardvark</i>
1992 – present:	McDonnell Douglas F-15E <i>Strike Eagle</i>
1994 – present:	McDonnell Douglas F-15C/D <i>Eagle</i>
2004 - present	Sikorsky HH-60G <i>Pave Hawk</i>

## Honors

*Service Streamers.* None.

*Campaign Streamers.*

### World War II American Theater:

Antisubmarine 1941 – 1945

### World War II European-African-Middle Eastern (EAME) Theater:

Air Offensive, Europe 1942 – 1944

Normandy 1944

Northern France 1944

Rhineland 1944-1945

Ardennes-Alsace 1944 – 1945

Central Europe 1945

Air Combat, EAME

### Kosovo

Noble Anvil (24 Mar – 20 Jul 1999)

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 6 December 1944

Cited in the Orders of the Day, Belgian Army:

6 June – 30 September 1944

1 October – 17 December 1944

18 December 1944 – 15 January 1945

Belgian Fourragere.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

\*[14 Apr] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Operations Group-Noble Anvil.*

### **Emblem**

A group assigned to a wing echelon organization is not authorized its own distinct emblem. Instead, it uses the emblem of the parent establishment with the group's own designation in the scroll.

## 48TH OPERATIONS SUPPORT SQUADRON

### Lineage

Constituted 48th Operations Support Squadron.

Activated on 31 March 1992.

### Assignments

48th Operations Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

### Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 31 March 1992 – present.

### Commanders

Lt Col Christopher J. Russell	11 July 2013
Lt Col Brian P. Afflerbaugh	7 September 2012
Lt Col Christopher S. Desalle	2 September 2010
Lt Col Brent R. Vosseller	25 September 2009
Lt Col Mark Ciero	29 May 2008
Lt Col Houstoun Waring	31 May 2007
Lt Col Joe Beissner	9 June 2006
Lt Col Kevin McElroy	24 June 2004
Lt Col John P. Powell	30 June 2003
Lt Col Richard Horan	21 June 2002
Lt Col David K. Gerber	8 March 2001
Lt Col Marc Luiken	21 January 2000
Lt Col Robert H. Lemmon	13 August 1998
Lt Col Richard L. Martin II	12 August 1997
Lt Col Gregory E. Lowrimore	30 July 1996
Lt Col Gregory M. Brown	20 July 1995
Lt Col Robert C. Grosvenor	6 May 1994
Lt Col John A. Snider	31 March 1992

### Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.* None

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations*

#### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1 October 1993] – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

\*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

1 January – 31 December 2007

1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Operations Support Squadron- Noble Anvil. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award:*

**Emblem** (Approved 5 June 1995)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The eagle represents the United States Air Forces in Europe and denotes the squadron's direct support to the fighter squadrons of its parent wing. The three stars stand for truth, honor, and knowledge and reflect the dedicated personnel of the 48th Operations Support Squadron.



## **56th RESCUE SQUADRON**

### **Lineage**

Constituted 56th Air Rescue Squadron on 17 Oct 1952.

Activated on 14 Nov 1952.

Discontinued, and inactivated, on 18 Mar 1960.

Activated on 8 Jul 1972.

Redesignated 56th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron on 10 Jul 1972.

Inactivated on 15 Oct 1975.

Activated on 1 May 1988.

Redesignated: 56th Air Rescue Squadron on 1 Jun 1989; 56th Rescue Squadron on 1 Feb 1993.

### **Assignments**

7th Air Rescue Group, 14 Nov 1952 (attached for operational control to 5th Air Division, 14 Nov 1952 - 28 Feb 1953).

12th Air Rescue Group, 8 Dec 1956.

Air Rescue Service, 18 Feb 1958-18 Mar 1960 (attached to Detachment 3, 8th Air Rescue Group [European Rescue Operations Center], 18 Feb 1958-18 Mar 1959 and to Detachment 3, Air Rescue Service [European Recovery Operations Center], 18 Mar 1959-18 Mar 1960).

3d Aerospace rescue and Recovery Group, 8 Jul 1972.

41st Aerospace Rescue and Recovery (later, 41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance) Wing (attached to 3d Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group) 20 Aug 1972-15 Oct 1975.

39th Special Operations Wing, 1 May 1988.

41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance Wing, 1 Apr 1989.

Air Rescue Service, 1 Aug 1989.

Air Forces Iceland, 1 Feb 1993.

35th Operations Group, 31 May 1993.

85th Operations Group, 1 Oct 1994.

85th Group, 1 Jul 1995.

48<sup>th</sup> Operations Group, 28 Jun 2006.

### **Stations**

Sidi Slimane, French Morocco, 14 Nov 1952 – 18 March 1960

Korat RTAFB, Thailand, 8 Jul 1972 – 15 Oct 1975

Keflavik, Iceland, 1 May 1988 – 28 Jun 2006

RAF Lakenheath, 28 June 2006 – present

### **Commanders**

Lt Col Jared D. Herbert 26 Nov 13

Lt Col Bradley F. Dow 27 May 2011

Lt Col Steven C. Gregg 9 June 2010

Lt Col Neil P. Eisen 4 December 2008

Lt Col Steven Huss 6 June 2007

Lt Col Thomas M. Greetan	7 December 2005
Lt Col Thomas J. Sexton	25 June 2004
Lt Col David A. Duke	21 February 2003
Lt Col Keith H. McCready	8 June 2001
Lt Col Richard W. Leibach	4 June 1999
Lt Col William F. Dunn, Jr.	1 July 1997
Lt Col Jerry F. Miller	3 July 1996
Lt Col Robert P. Donnelly	28 July 1995
Lt Col Gary L. Copsey	30 June 1994
Lt Col James A. Sills	26 February 1993
Lt Col Jerry W. Cruit	8 June 1992
Lt Col Dale A. Kissinger	10 October 1990
Lt Col Gary L. Robinson	20 August 1989
Lt Col Charles W. Griffin	1 July 1988
Lt Col William L. Schaefer	1 May 1988
Unmanned	1 – 15 October 1975
Lt Col Walter L. Lindsey	20 July 1975 – 30 September 1975
Lt Col Chester G. Oehme	23 August 1974
Lt Col Robert G. Bullington	30 September 1973
Lt Col Edgar L. Allison	26 May 1973
Lt Col Billy R. McGee	19 March 1973
Lt Col Dale A. McGuire	31 December 1972
Unknown	10 July 1972 – 30 December 1972
Lt Col Harry N. Young	1 July 1959 – 18 March 1960
Lt Col John F. Zinn Jr.	10 July 1958
Lt Col John T. Burke	8 March 1956
Lt Col Edward T. Davis	7 May 1954
Lt Col Edmund D. Berry III	25 June 1953
Lt Col William P. Armstrong	14 November 1952

## **Honors**

Service Streamers. None.

Campaign Streamers. Vietnam: Vietnam Ceasefire.

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None.

Decorations.

### Presidential Unit Citation:

Southeast Asia, 8 Jul 1972-27 Jan 1973.

### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 Aug 1991 – 31 May 1993

1 Jun 1993 – 31 Jul 1994

1 Oct 1994 – 31 May 1996

1 Jun 1996 – 31 May 1997

1 Jun 1997 – 31 May 1998

1 Jun 1998 – 31 May 1999

1 Jun 2000 – 31 May 2001

1 Jun 2001 – 31 May 2002

1 Jun 2002 – 30 Sep 2003  
 1 Oct 2003 – 30 Sep 2004  
 1 Oct 2004 – 31 Oct 2005  
 1 Nov 2005 – 31 Dec 2006  
 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2007  
 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2008

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm:

8 Jul 1972-28 Jan 1973.

**Aircraft**

1952-1953	H-5 <i>Dragonfly</i>
1952-1960	SA-16 <i>Albatross</i>
1953-1956	SC-47 <i>Gooney Bird</i>
1953-1960	SH-19 <i>Chickasaw</i>
1972-1975	HC-130 <i>King</i>
1972-1975	HH-43 <i>Huskie</i>
1988-1992	HH-3 <i>Jolly Green Giant</i>
1992-present:	HH-60 <i>Pave Hawk</i>

**Emblem** (Approved 31 March 1989; modified on 30 April 2007).

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The globe represents day and night rescue capabilities the unit performs for all nations. The sword and wings signify the strength and wisdom needed to fly in the harsh Icelandic environment. The ray of light indicates hope for those in desperate need.



## **492nd FIGHTER SQUADRON**

### **Lineage**

Constituted 55th Bombardment Squadron (Light) on 20 November 1940.  
Activated on 15 January 1941.  
Redesignated 55th Bombardment Squadron (Dive) on 28 August 1942.  
Redesignated 492d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 10 August 1943.  
Redesignated 492d Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 30 May 1944.  
Inactivated on 7 November 1945.  
Redesignated 492d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 25 June 1952.  
Activated on 10 July 1952.  
Redesignated 492d Tactical Fighter Squadron on 8 July 1958.  
Redesignated 492d Fighter Squadron on 1 October 1991.

### **Assignments**

48th Bombardment (later, 48th Fighter-Bomber; 48th Fighter) Group  
15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945.  
48th Fighter-Bomber Group, 10 July 1952.  
48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter, 48th Fighter) Wing,  
8 December 1957 (attached to 48th Fighter Wing [Provisional],  
2 September 1990 – 15 March 1991 and 7440th Composite Wing,  
September – December 1991);  
48th Operations Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

### **Stations**

Savannah, Georgia, 15 January 1941.  
Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, 23 May 1941.  
Savannah, Georgia, 7 February 1942.  
Key Field, Mississippi, 28 June 1942.  
William Northern Field, Tennessee, 20 August 1943.  
Walterboro Army Airfield, South Carolina, 27 January – 13 March 1944.  
Ibsley, England, 29 March 1944.  
Deux Jumeaux, France, 18 June 1944.  
Villacoublay, France, 29 August 1944.  
Cambrai/Niergnies, France, 15 September 1944.  
St Trond, Belgium, 30 September 1944.  
Kelz, Germany, 26 March 1945.  
Kassel, Germany, 18 April 1945.  
Illesheim, Germany, 25 April 1945.  
Laon, France, 5 July – August 1945.  
Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, 9 September – 7 November 1945.  
Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.  
RAF Lakenheath, England, 11 January 1960 – present.

## Commanders

Lt Col Richard P. Carver	6 December 13
Lt Col John T. Orchard, Jr.	10 February 2012
Lt Col Clinton A. Mixon	26 February 2010
Lt Col David R. Iverson	3 November 2008
Lt Col Christopher Short	21 November 2007
Lt Col Troy Stone	2 November 2006
Lt Col James McGovern	30 June 2005
Lt Col Christopher P. Dinenna	22 January 2004
Lt Col Jay B. Silveria	17 May 2002
Lt Col Steven L. Kwast	5 January 2001
Lt Col Robert E. Suminsby	23 July 1999
Lt Col William G. Polowitzer III	17 March 1997
Lt Col George T. Doran	26 June 1995
Lt Col Mark D. Rogers	24 March 1994
Lt Col James F. Slaton	15 January 1993
Lt Col William D. Carpenter	6 May 1992
Lt Col Gale W. Larson	9 November 1990
Lt Col James E. Brechwald	26 May 1989
Lt Col Thomas G. Runge	6 November 1987
Lt Col Donald A. Lamontagne	31 July 1986
Lt Col Robert P. Andrews	11 January 1985
Lt Col Vernon Handel	11 February 1983
Lt Col Donald R. Joyner	2 July 1981
Lt Col John R. Harris	25 July 1979
Lt Col Richard R. O'Conner	21 July 1977
Lt Col Richard A. Bedarf	20 July 1975
Lt Col Sidney J. Wright	17 April 1973
Lt Col Charles M. Zeitner	1 November 1971
Lt Col Edward E. Seaman	30 March 1971
Lt Col Alan B. Engle	ca. 15 April 1969
Maj Robert H. Savage	ca. 15 January 1969
Lt Col William E. Skinner	March 1968
Lt Col Horace S. Reece	December 1966
Maj Robert Marshall	August 1966
Lt Col Raymond Waski	24 June 1966
Lt Col Winfield W. Scott, Jr.	Spring 1964
Maj Roy J. Girard	ca. July 1963
Maj John J. Innis	April 1959
Lt Col Albert W. Fell	September 1958
Lt Col Niel J. Graham	By 1 April 1956
Lt Col Thomas M. Hergert	By 1 October 1955
Maj John E. Tuchsén	Prior to 1 July 1955
Maj Donald J. Gravenstine	December 1953
Lt Col William A. Norris	March 1953
Maj Saryl C Austin, Jr.	10 July 1952

Major Norman S. Orwat	19 February 1945 – ca. November 1945
Capt James M. Updike	10 November 1944
Major Thomas M. Tierney	7 November 1944
Capt Jerome C. McCabe	7 December 1943
Capt Byron H. Fornman	4 March 1943
Capt Samuel R. Beckley	1 January 1943
1Lt Samuel Hanley	31 July 1942
1Lt William C. Hunter	7 April 1942
1Lt Charles G. Ketelman	4 February 1942
Maj Clinton V. True	16 January 1942
Maj Norman R. Burnett	7 December 1941
1Lt Robert F. Strickland	23 May 1941
unknown	15 January 1941

## Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.*

### World War II:

Antisubmarine, American Theater	Rhineland
Air Offensive, Europe	Ardennes-Alsace
Normandy	Central Europe
Northern France	Air Combat, EAME Theater

### Kosovo

Noble Anvil (24 Mar – 20 Jul 1999, honors conferred from 492nd

Expeditionary Fighter Squadron)

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

### Distinguished Unit Citations:

European Theater of Operations, 15 October 1944

Germany, 6 December 1944

### Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 20 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

\*[21 April] – 10 June 1999  
 1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002  
 1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004  
 1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005  
 1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006  
 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2007  
 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 492d Expeditionary Fighter Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

Cited in the Orders of the Day, Belgian Army:

6 June – 30 September 1944  
 1 October – 17 December 1944  
 18 December 1944 – 15 January 1945

Belgian Fourragere

Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia (2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991)  
 Liberation and Defense of Kuwait (17 January – 11 April 1991)

## **Aerial Victory Credits**

### *World War II*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Date of Action</u>
1Lt Walter B. Forbes	1.0	21 September 1944
1Lt Luther P. Hoesten	0.5	21 September 1944
2Lt Phillip J. Beisner	1.0	21 September 1944
2Lt Vincent A. Bower	0.5	21 September 1944

## **Aircraft**

1941:	Curtiss A-18 <i>Shrike</i>
1941 – 1942:	Douglas A-20 <i>Havoc</i>
1942 – 1943:	Vultee A-35 <i>Vengeance</i>
1943:	Curtiss P-40 <i>Warhawk</i>
1943 – 1944:	Bell P-39 <i>Airacobra</i>
1944 – 1945:	Republic P-47 <i>Thunderbolt</i>
1952 – 1954:	Republic F-84 <i>Thunderjet</i>
1953 – 1956:	North American F-86 <i>Sabre</i>
1956 – 1972:	North American F-100 <i>Super Sabre</i>
1972 – 1979:	McDonnell Douglas F-4 <i>Phantom II</i>
1977 – 1992:	General Dynamics F-111 <i>Aardvark</i>
1992 – present:	McDonnell Douglas F-15E <i>Strike Eagle</i>

**Emblem** (Originally approved 25 February 1943. Replaced by another emblem 9 June 1964. modified 11 February 2005)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The Kestrel, a type of falcon which, when angered or hungry attacks by diving fiercely on its prey. The bomb and bomb sight are indicative of the squadron's mission. The grim expression of the Kestrel depicts the unit's resolution to destroy its objectives.



## **493rd FIGHTER SQUADRON**

### **Lineage**

Constituted 56th Bombardment Squadron (Light) on 20 November 1940.

Activated on 15 January 1941.

Redesignated 56th Bombardment Squadron (Dive) on 28 August 1942.

Redesignated 493d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 10 August 1943.

Redesignated 493d Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 30 May 1944.

Inactivated on 7 November 1945.

Redesignated 493d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 493d Tactical Fighter Squadron on 8 July 1958.

Redesignated 493d Fighter Squadron on 1 October 1991.

Inactivated on 19 December 1992.

Activated on 1 January 1994.

### **Assignments**

48th Bombardment (later, 48th Fighter-Bomber; 48th Fighter) Group,  
15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945.

48th Fighter-Bomber Group, 10 July 1952,

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter; 48th Fighter) Wing,  
8 December 1957 – 18 December 1992 (attached to 48th Fighter Wing  
[Provisional], 2 September 1990 – 15 March 1991 and 7440th Composite  
Wing, September – December 1991).

48th Operations Group, 1 January 1994 – present.

### **Stations**

Savannah, Georgia, 15 January 1941.

Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, 23 May 1941.

Savannah, Georgia, 7 February 1942.

Key Field, Mississippi, 28 June 1942.

William Northern Field, Tennessee, 20 August 1943.

Walterboro Army Airfield, South Carolina, 27 January – 13 March 1944.

Ibsley, England, 29 March 1944.

Deux Jumeaux, France, 18 June 1944.

Villacoublay, France, 29 August 1944.

Cambrai/Niergnies, France, 16 September 1944.

St Trond, Belgium, ca. 5 October 1944.

Kelz, Germany, 26 March 1945.

Kassel, Germany, 17 April 1945.

Illesheim, Germany, 28 April 1945.

Laon, France, 5 July – August 1945.

Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, 9 September – 7 November 1945.

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 11 January 1960 – 18 December 1992;

1 January 1994 – present.

### **Commanders**

Lt Col Lendy G. Renegar	1 March 2013
Lt Col Michael B. Casey	8 November 2011
Lt Col Skip C. Pribyl	6 May 2010
Lt Col Michael J. King	2 July 2008
Lt Col Craig D. Wills	18 April 2007
Lt Col Edward B. Denholm	3 June 2005
Lt Col John K. McMullen	30 May 2003
Lt Col Martin J. Schans Jr.	17 December 2001
Lt Col Mark P. Fitzgerald	23 June 2000
Lt Col William E. MacLure	2 July 1998
Lt Col Mark A. Barrett	18 April 1997
Lt Col Norman R. Riegsecker, Jr.	30 June 1995
Lt Col Irving L. Halter	7 January 1994
Lt Col David White	4 October 1991 – 19 December 1992
Lt Col Michael J. Malone	21 May 1990
Lt Col James M. Carlin	1 May 1989
Lt Col James E. Roper	6 November 1987
Lt Col Daniel H. Robinson	5 September 1986
Lt Col Arnold L. Franklin, Jr.	7 December 1984
Lt Col Gary B. Thomsen	20 December 1982
Lt Col Vernon Handel	15 June 1982
Lt Col William M. LaTulipe	10 July 1981
Lt Col William E. Collins	4 April 1980
Lt Col Jacob Gawelko	1 June 1978
Lt Col Edward R. Bracken	29 June 1977
Lt Col Wayne R. Lehr	28 February 1975
Lt Col Willard F. Langford	1 December 1972
Lt Col Thomas D. Pulham	1 November 1971
Lt Col Uriel B. Alford	4 September 1970
Lt Col Roland W. Parks	2 December 1968
Maj Gerald D. Ray	ca. November 1968
Maj Robert F. Freeman	January 1968
Lt Col Carl L. Brunson	1 June 1966
Maj William G. Hartling	20 June 1965
Lt Col Rufus W. Scott	16 September 1963
Maj David T. Davidson	16 June 1961
Lt Col Francis E. Binnell	19 August 1959
Maj Robert L. James	18 April 1959
Lt Col Earl P. Maxwell	1 September 1958
Maj Felix Kozaczkn	ca. September 1956
Maj Paul C. Harrold	10 July 1954

Lt Col Arthur D. Thomas	ca. December 1953
Lt Col Howard W. Jensen	16 February 1953
Maj David W. Coulson	10 July 1952
Maj William H. Casterline	July 1945 – 7 November 1945
Lt Col Stanley P. Latiolais	15 October 1944
Lt Col William C. Bryson	19 January 1944
Maj Richard T. W. Rivers	19 September 1943
Maj Williams	ca. August 1943
Capt Pelham	ca. May 1942
Capt Osbourne	ca. February 1942
Capt C. U. True	30 June 1941
2Lt S. Harper	31 May 1941
Lt. L. G. Drafts	15 January 1941

## **Honors**

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.*

World War II:

Antisubmarine, American Theater	Rhineland
Air Offensive, Europe	Ardennes-Alsace
Normandy	Central Europe
Northern France	Air Combat, EAME Theater

Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia (2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991)

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait (17 January – 11 April 1991)

Kosovo:

Noble Anvil (24 Mar – 20 Jul 1999, conferred from 493d

Expeditionary Fighter Squadron)

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers.* None

*Decorations.*

Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 6 December 1944

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July – [18 December] 1992 / [1 January] – 30 June 1944

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998  
 1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000  
 \*24 March – 10 June 1999  
 1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002  
 1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004  
 1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005  
 1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006  
 1 January – 31 December 2007  
 1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 493d Expeditionary Fighter Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

Cited in the Orders of the Day, Belgian Army:

6 June – 30 September 1944  
 1 October – 17 December 1944  
 18 December 1944 – 15 January 1945

Belgian Fourragere

**Aerial Victory Credits**

*World War II*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Date of Action</u>
Capt Neil E. Simmerman	1.0	12 June 1944
Capt Denver M. Porter	0.5	12 June 1944
1Lt Homer L. Young	0.5	12 June 1944
2Lt Gordon P. Humphries	1.5	12 June 1944
Maj Royal N. Baker	0.5*	5 August 1944
1Lt Lloyd White	0.5	5 August 1944
1Lt Joseph J. Freeman, Jr.	1.0	17 December 1944
1Lt Rodney W. Heyl	0.25	17 December 1944
1Lt Earl E. Jackson, Jr.	0.25	17 December 1944
2Lt William G. Dille, Jr.	1.25	17 December 1944
2Lt Howard W. Foulkes, Jr.	0.25	17 December 1944
1 Lt George L. Pullis	1.00	8 April 1945

\* Major Baker earned 3.0 additional credits  
 with the 308th Fighter Squadron.

*Operation NOBLE ANVIL*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Date of Action</u>
Lt Col Cesar Rodriguez	1.0	24 March 1999
Capt Michael Shower	1.0	24 March 1999
“Claw”	2.0	26 March 1999

**Aircraft**

1941: Curtiss A-18 *Shrike*  
 1941 – 1942: Douglas A-20 *Havoc*  
 1942 – 1943: Vultee A-35 *Vengeance*  
 1943: Curtiss P-40 *Warhawk*  
 1943 – 1944: Bell P-39 *Airacobra*

1944 – 1945:	Republic P-47 <i>Thunderbolt</i>
1952 – 1954:	Republic F-84 <i>Thunderjet</i>
1953 – 1956:	North American F-86 <i>Sabre</i>
1956 – 1972:	North American F-100 <i>Super Sabre</i>
1972 – 1977:	McDonnell Douglas F-4 <i>Phantom II</i>
1977 – 1992:	General Dynamics F-111 <i>Aardvark</i>
1992 – present	McDonnell Douglas F-15C <i>Eagle</i>

**Emblem** (Original emblem approved 24 December 1941; modified 20 August 2003)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The skull represents the armor of the mind. The crossed lightening bolts represent the swift and powerful exploitation of air and space and the lethality of striking from above. The shield symbolizes defense and protection.

Motto: “MORS INIMICIS” (Death to the Enemy)



## **494th FIGHTER SQUADRON**

### **Lineage**

Constituted 57th Bombardment Squadron (Light) on 20 November 1940.  
Activated on 15 January 1941.

Redesignated 57th Bombardment Squadron (Dive) on 28 August 1942.

Redesignated 494th Fighter Bomber Squadron on 10 August 1943.

Redesignated 494th Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 30 May 1944.

Inactivated 7 November 1945.

Redesignated 494th Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 494th Tactical Fighter Squadron on 8 July 1958.

Redesignated 494th Fighter Squadron on 30 November 1991.

### **Assignments**

48th Bombardment (later, 48th Fighter-Bomber; 48th Fighter) Group,  
15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945.

48th Fighter-Bomber Group, 10 July 1952.

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter; 48th Fighter) Wing,  
8 December 1957 (attached to 48th Fighter Wing [Provisional]),  
2 September 1990 – 15 March 1991; 7440th Composite Wing, September –  
December 1991).

48th Operations Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

### **Stations**

Savannah, Georgia, 15 January 1941.

Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, 23 May 1941.

Savannah, Georgia, 7 February 1942.

Key Field, Mississippi, 28 June 1942.

William Northern Field, Tennessee, 15 August 1943.

Walterboro Army Airfield, South Carolina, 27 January – 13 March 1944.

Ibsley, England, 29 March 1944.

Deux Jumeaux, France, 4 July 1944.

Villacoublay, France, 29 August 1944;

Cambrai/Niergnies, France, 15 September 1944.

St Trond, Belgium, 20 September 1944.

Kelz, Germany, 26 March 1945.

Kassel, Germany, ca. 17 April 1945.

Illesheim, Germany, 29 April 1945.

Laon, France, 5 July – August 1945.

Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, 9 September – 7 November 1945.

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

## Commanders

Lt Col Principi	6 June 2013
Lt Col Daniel E. Rauch	16 May 2011
Lt Col Dylan T. Wells	1 July 2010
Lt Col John G. Bunnell	7 November 2008
Lt Col Shawn D. Pederson	1 June 2007
Lt Col William A. Reese	17 April 2006
Lt Col Daniel DeBree	21 May 2004
Lt Col William D. Miles	2 June 2003
Lt Col Ronald K. Laughbaum	8 February 2002
Lt Col Steve J. Depalmer	12 May 2000
Lt Col Warren L. Henderson	21 May 1998
Lt Col John W. Hesterman III	12 May 1997
Lt Col Joseph R. Wood	7 August 1995
Lt Col Mark G. Beesley	5 September 1994
Lt Col Wayne I. Mudge	14 August 1992
Lt Col Kenneth A. Combs	14 June 1991
Lt Col James M. Young	1 December 1990
Lt Col Tommy F. Crawford	30 June 1989
Lt Col Ronnie A. Stanfill	10 September 1988
Lt Col Patrick F. Nolte	17 February 1987
Lt Col Paul F. Fazackerley	10 May 1985
Lt Col John L. Grozier	10 June 1983
Lt Col Richard W. Balstad	17 April 1981
Lt Col Philip E. Davis	16 March 1979
Lt Col James E. Salminen	14 October 1977
Lt Col James C. Sharp	1 June 1977
Lt Col James W. Grassman	1 July 1975
Lt Col Ronald M. Miller	18 July 1974
Maj Robert J. Herculson	10 June 1974
[26 January 1973 – 10 June 1974: The squadron disbanded, but did not inactivate, due to a lack of available aircraft on station during the transition from F-100s to F-4s.]	
Lt Col Norman H. Rushton	1 September 1972 – 26 January 1973
Lt Col Terance E. Cawley	1 November 1970
Lt Col Gerald D. Ray	22 September 1969
Lt Col Shelby A. Evans	ca. July 1967
Lt Col William J. Holton	2 August 1965
Lt Col Warren D. Curton	15 November 1964
Maj Vance T. Leuthold	2 August 1964
Maj Norman H. Todd	28 May 1964
Maj John E. Pitts, Jr.	10 July 1961
Lt Col Bernie S. Bass	23 February 1959
Maj William T. Whisner, Jr.	ca. June 1957
Maj Ira A. Swope	3 February 1957
Maj Otto C. Kemp	7 May 1955

Maj Woodfin M. Sullivan	3 April 1953
Lt Col Arthur D. Thomas	10 July 1952
Maj Lloyd V. Bradbury	12 June 1945 – 7 November 1945
Maj Jerome I. Steeves	4 April 1945
Maj Victor N. Cabas	21 November 1944
Capt Norman S. Orwat	16 October 1944
Maj Charles R. Fischette	19 July 1944
Maj Richard P. Morrissey	21 February 1944
Capt H. L. McNeely	13 February 1944
Capt H. A. Forsythe	ca. 19 January 1944
Maj J. P. Mulloy	9 January 1944
Capt J. D. Collinsworth	4 January 1944
Unknown	
1Lt R. D. Callaway	15 Jan 1941

## Honors

*Service Streamers.* None

*Campaign Streamers.*

### World War II:

Antisubmarine, American Theater	Rhineland
Air Offensive, Europe	Ardennes-Alsace
Normandy	Central Europe
Northern France	Air Combat, EAME Theater

### Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia (2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991)

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait (17 January – 11 April 1991)

### Kovoso:

Noble Anvil (24 Mar – 20 Jul 1999, honors conferred from the 494th Expeditionary Fighter Squadron)

*Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer:* None

*Decorations.*

Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 6 December 1944

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998  
 1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000  
 \*[14 April] – 10 June 1999  
 1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002  
 1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004  
 1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005  
 1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006  
 1 January – 31 December 2007  
 1 January – 31 December 2008

*\*Honors Conferred from the 494th Expeditionary Fighter Squadron-Noble Anvil.*

Cited in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army:

6 June – 30 September 1944  
 1 October – 17 December 1944  
 18 December 1944 – 15 January 1945

Belgian Fourragere.

**Aerial Victory Credits**

*World War II*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Date of Action</u>
1Lt Bernard L. Kupersmith	1.0	24 December 1944
1Lt Charles W. Riffle	0.5	24 December 1944
2Lt Jesse D. Lefforge	0.5	24 December 1944
1Lt Nelson W. Koscheski	2.0	27 December 1944
1Lt William R. Johnson	1.0	27 December 1944
1Lt Kenneth T. Jones	1.0	27 December 1944
1Lt Garret D. Wakefield	1.0	27 December 1944
2Lt Willard B. Lenton	1.0	27 December 1944

**Aircraft**

1941:	Curtiss A-18 <i>Shrike</i>
1941 – 1942:	Douglas A-20 <i>Havoc</i>
1942 – 1943:	Vultee A-35 <i>Vengeance</i>
1943:	Curtiss P-40 <i>Warhawk</i>
1943 – 1944:	Bell P-39 <i>Airacobra</i>
1944 – 1945:	Republic P-47 <i>Thunderbolt</i>
1952 – 1954:	Republic F-84 <i>Thunderjet</i>
1953 – 1956:	North American F-86 <i>Sabre</i>
1956 – 1972:	North American F-100 <i>Super Sabre</i>
1972 – 1974:	None
1974 – 1977:	McDonnell Douglas F-4 <i>Phantom II</i>
1977 – 1992:	General Dynamics F-111 <i>Aardvark</i>
1992 – present:	McDonnell Douglas F-15E <i>Strike Eagle</i>

**Emblem** (Approved 6 December 1963; modified 30 April 2007; replaced emblem approved 22 August 1942)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The tri-colored “Mach” chevron denotes the “Forward Look.” The aircraft/missile and the clouds symbolize the unit’s air mission. The Black Panther, emblematic of this squadron since 1942, represents stealth, silence, and speed of attack, thus taking a victim quickly and unaware.

